

THE WEATHER

For Georgia—Local rains tonight probably followed by fair Wednesday; warmer tonight.

You Will Not Bother About the Weather
If You Read The Evening Constitution.

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION.

VOL. L NO. 42.

ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1897.

TWO CENTS.

THE OFFICIAL BALLOT.

OUR POPULAR SCHOOL CONTEST,
MONDAY, MARCH 8.

Name of School.....
Name of Pupil.....
Pupil's Address.....

First Edition

3:00 P. M.

BITTER WAR IS NOW ON; GREECE DEFIES POWERS

The Reply to the Ultimatum Has Been Sent, and the Grecian and Turkish Troops Hasten to the Clash of Arms in the Conflict That Is Now Made Inevitable.

ARMIES ON BOTH SIDES FLY TO FRONTIER

Prince Constantine Takes Command and Makes Ready for the Battle—Bridges Are Destroyed and Railroad Tracks Are Torn Up—Headquarters of the Turkish Army Are Cut Off from Salonica. Admirals Give Commands.

Athens, March 9.—The reply of the Greek government to the ultimatum of the powers having been delivered to the foreign representatives here, preparations for hostilities between Greece and Turkey, which are apparently inevitable, are being hurried forward with all possible speed.

Crown Prince Constantine is about to start for the Turkish frontier to assume command of the Greek troops there and several of the Greek transports have landed great quantities of war material and

Berlin dispatches, a fortnight should elapse before any action is taken. At the expiration of that time a pacific form of blockade should be put into operation under which any Greek or other vessel that may be arrested will not be confiscated, but will be released when the blockade is raised.

SALISBURY AND THE QUEEN.

The Two Confer, but the Result of Their Deliberations Are Unknown.

London, March 9.—Lord Salisbury went yesterday to Windsor Castle, where he conferred for some time with the queen. The subject of the conference has not been made public, but it is supposed that it had some bearing on the Cretan question.

According to announcements previously made, the queen is to start for the Riviera on Wednesday, and the prime minister would undoubtedly have visited her majesty under any circumstances prior to her departure.

It is announced here that the French, German and Russian ministers have approved the carrying out of the threat contained in the identical note of the powers to blockade the coasts of Greece in the event of her refusing to accede to the demand that she withdraw her troops from Crete and her fleet from Cretan waters.

Their reason is that although the reply of Greece gives some hope of a compromise, it does not comply with the demand made by the powers.

GREEKS NOT PLEASED.

They Discuss the Answer Just Made by King George to the Great Powers.

The Greeks of Athens are not pleased with the answer made by King George to the foreign powers.

"He asks for too little," said C. Constantine this morning. "We can plainly see that the Christians will finally be suppressed again and there will be another war, for Greece will not permit these barbarians to massacre their countrymen." There was a big crowd of the Greeks at



M. DELIYANNIS,
Prime Minister of Greece.

large numbers of horses and mules at Volo.

It is reported that the Greek bands have destroyed a number of bridges on railways between Monastir, the present headquarters of the Turkish army, and Salonica.

GREEKS ORDERED TO LEAVE

The Vice Consul Included in the Command of Admiral Canavaro, of the United Fleets.

Canea, March 9.—Admiral Canavaro, commanding the united fleet of the powers, has notified the Greeks here, including the Greek vice consulate, that they must leave the island at once.

It is reported that the siege of Kandamos has been raised and that the Mussulmans who were beleaguered there have moved to a place of safety.

The insurgents made an attack upon the Turkish positions at Akrotiri yesterday, but were stoutly resisted by the Turks and finally repulsed. The insurgents were re-enforced during the night and renewed their attack upon the place today.

MILD MEASURES PROPOSED.

Salisbury and Germany and Italy Agree Upon a Plan To Blockade Greece.

London, March 9.—Communications which Lord Salisbury wired to the powers last evening concerning the reply of Greece to the collective note of the powers have resulted in the concurrence of France and Italy with Great Britain that coercive measures toward Greece should be delayed and negotiations continued at Athens.

A telegram was received at the foreign office from Rome which states that the Italian government considers the Greek note of too negative a character to justify the powers in taking any immediate action.

Dispatches from official sources in Berlin say that certain measures of blockading Greece must be observed, though they may not be immediately enforced.

The form of blockade which Germany favors is something similar to that which was put into operation in 1880, which was pre-eminently a peaceful blockade.

Under the German plan, as outlined in

And the Band Played On.



"BILL!"
"JIM!"

LONGSTREET AND BUCK

Patch Up All of Their Old-Time Differences of Opinion and Shake Hands.

THEY CALL UPON PRESIDENT

Who Is Urged To Give General Wade Hampton's Shoes to General Longstreet.

WHILST BUCK WILL HIE TO BRAZIL

The Latest Changes in the Political Kaleidoscope, Which Discloses Reconciliations, Mutual Agreements, Divisions of Pie and Plans for the Future.

Washington, March 9.

Special to The Evening Constitution. Buck and Longstreet have gotten together at last, their visit to the white house, in which the former strongly urged the latter for appointment as commissioner of railroads, the place now held by Wade Hampton, being the token of peace.

If President McKinley makes this appointment, it removes Longstreet from the contest for the ambassadorship of Mexico and makes room for Colonel Buck to press his own claim for the embassy to Brazil. This is highly important to Colonel Buck, because it is well understood that the president will give only first-class mission to Georgia; and if Longstreet was to continue pressing for the Mexican position, both would be imperiled.

Under the arrangement now made the white-winged dove of peace would flutter over the situation which has heretofore been angry and irritable. To those who remember the course of republican history in Georgia, it will be recollected that there was a time when Colonel Buck was not in the leadership, but was quietly pursuing his vocation as clerk of the United States circuit court in Atlanta.

ENTREE OF LONGSTREET. The reconstruction leaders of the party had all fallen by the wayside, and the party error committed by Jonathan Norcross in his race for the governorship in throwing aside his negro constituents and calling for a white republican party broke up the activity and the combination which began in 1888 and continued its unworthy career for several years thereafter.

It was in this emergency that General James Longstreet, who had while in Louisiana become attached to the fortunes of the republican party, took up his residence in Georgia. His fame as next in command to Lee, his strong personal character and the prominence which he had attained in the party of his adoption marked him out

as a leader of the party in Georgia. He was appointed United States marshal and held several other offices, finally receiving the mission to Turkey, which took him out of the country.

BUCK'S CHANCE. This was Buck's opportunity. Before General Longstreet had a chance to return Buck was formally seated in power. The contest between the two came upon the election of General Harrison to the presidency. Both men made trips to Indianapolis and fought bitterly for recognition.

Colonel Buck succeeded in convincing President Harrison that he had done the hardest work for the party in the campaign and that Longstreet had lagged by the way. The result was Buck's recognition, his appointment to the position of United States marshal and General Longstreet passing four years in obscurity.

When the late campaign opened, Buck had grown weary and cautious. He wanted something bigger than was in sight in Georgia, but it was necessary to combine all interests. He made terms with his old-time enemy, who in turn, pressed with the new dealer. They appeared together in St. Louis; they spoke from the same platform during the campaign; and it was understood that neither one would sign an application for office unless the other had been consulted. It was in this emergency that it was discovered that Longstreet's desire for the Mexican mission would run counter to the wishes of Buck.

TOGETHER NOW. The call of the two gentlemen upon President McKinley shows that they have reached a modus vivendi. If President McKinley appoints Longstreet to the railroad commissionership it will satisfy the wants rather than the ambitions of the latter, while it will leave open the vacant embassy to be claimed by Buck and secured by him—if possible.

All this will raise an interesting state of affairs in Georgia. With Longstreet too old for active leadership and removed from home by services on the Pacific railways and with Buck appointed to a mission so far away as Brazil, the state will be left without leaders. Hanson alone will be left in Georgia, and he will be the active leader of the republican party in that state.

ARGUMENT BEING HEARD.

Judge Marshall Clarke and Hon. Porter King Spoke This Morning in the Thurman Will Case.

Argument of counsel in the Thurman will case was resumed this morning at 9 o'clock before Ordinary Hulsey.

When the hearing adjourned yesterday afternoon Judge Marshall J. Clarke, representing Mrs. Dr. Thurman, was speaking and he continued his speech this morning when the hearing was taken up.

Judge Marshall Clarke takes the position that the will executed by Dr. Thurman in favor of his wife was the natural act of a husband, and that the latter will was signed under undue influence which was brought to bear upon him in eccentric old age.

At 1 o'clock Mr. Porter King began his argument. The concluding speech will be made by Colonel N. J. Hammond, who is representing Mrs. Florence Underwood. The decision of Ordinary Hulsey will probably be handed down in the morning.

THE CHASE FOR BROOKS.

INCIDENTS IN THE LONG SEARCH FOR THE ALLEGED ACCOMPLICE.

His Brother's Mysterious Actions—Belief That He Was Used as a Decoy To Mislead the Officers in Their Search.

Five Forks, Ga., March 9.

Special to The Evening Constitution. The excitement so high here a few days ago over the murder of Hunt at Harmony Grove by Reynolds and Bud Brooks is subsiding, but there are men here who would assist in the lynching of Brooks, whose home is not far from this place.

Scott Jackson came down Saturday night from Harmony Grove and recovered two pistols and two gold watches which Bud Brooks hid in a stump near George Brooks's, his brother.

Sunday before last George Brooks dressed as a woman, was carried by Walter Boggs, a relative of his, to Boggs's home. Scott Jackson, Robert Estes and John Williams pursued them and found George Brooks in Boggs's stables about sundown. The posse, thinking it Bud Brooks, the murderer, arrested him, Jackson leveling his pistol on Brooks from a crack while Williams entered the door and ordered a surrender.

Brooks begged them to not shoot and surrendered. After the posse found that they had the wrong man they ordered him to not return home that night.

They thought Brooks was in this disguise to decoy the officers from his home, where Bud Brooks was supposed to be.

George Brooks said later that he was going in disguise to inform Bud of the presence of the officers.

WAS CLOSE BY. Bud Brooks has said that he was close enough to smell the cigar smoke of the posse at Boggs's, and it is thought that if the posse had watched George Brooks they could have located Bud that night. It is rumored that Bud Brooks stayed in Concord church near that place the following night.

The day after the murder he was here drunk and coughed \$50, which he carried on his person. He gave his sisters \$5 each and \$5 to his brother George. These amounts were delivered to Officer Jackson together with the watches and pistols.

Probably George Brooks will see Bud and advise him to state the hiding place of all the valuables taken from Hunt.

Bud Brooks's character here is bad. The revenue officers have sought him several times for distilling.

DROUGHT'S TRIAL IS REFUSED.

Erstwhile Railroad Receiver Will Not Be Given a New Trial in the City Criminal Court.

Railroad Receiver A. E. Drought will not secure a new trial before Judge Berry in the city criminal court.

The motion, which was argued several days ago by counsel in the case, was yesterday refused by Judge Berry. Drought was arrested several weeks ago charged with being a common cheat and swindler and Attorney Robert Jordan was employed to defend him. The prosecution retained Colonel Moyers to aid the state in the prosecution. At the trial Drought was convicted, but a motion was made for a new trial, several grounds being made the basis of the motion.

The case will probably be appealed to the supreme court for a final decision.

First Edition

3:00 P. M.

WHERE IS HUMPHRIES MR. JOINER? QUILTS LODGE

Chief Veal's Accuser Has Not Been Seen in Atlanta for Nearly Two Days.

He Is No Longer Secretary of the Division of the Order of Railway Conductors.

WILL HE SHOW UP AT TRIAL?

TRUSTEES LOOK INTO HIS BOOKS

Rumor That the Ex-Inspector Has Taken Wings and Flown Rather Than Appear This Afternoon.

Mr. Humphries Denies That He Is Short in His Accounts with the Division.

CASE WILL GO ON JUST THE SAME

TROUBLE WITH CITY IS RECALLED

Chief Veal and Health Board Members Will Demand That the Charges Be Investigated—Rumor That the Husband of Joiner's Alleged Woman Accomplice Is on the Warpath—The Charges Against Mr. Veal.

He Resigned from the Lodge Because of His Trouble in Settling the Marshal's Office Matters—The Trustees Talk Today—What Mr. Humphries Says.

Where is Charles Joiner, Chief Veal's accuser?

He has not been seen in the vicinity of his attorney's office and not one member of the sanitary force has seen him on their rounds throughout the city in thirty-six hours.

It was rumored on the streets yesterday that the late husband of the woman to whom Joiner is said to have given the silver taken from the Granite hotel was in hot pursuit of Joiner and that he had skipped out.

Color was given to the report this morning by the non-appearance of the accuser of Sanitary Inspector Veal, and when asked what he had to say about the current reports, Mr. Frank Arnold, Joiner's attorney, was silent. He would not commit himself and neither admitted nor denied the story that Joiner had decamped.

"I will be on hand at the appointed time," said Mr. Arnold, "and have conclusive proof of the defendant's guilt."

VEAL WILL DEMAND TRIAL. "If Joiner fails to materialize what will you do?" was asked Mr. Veal, and he said that it would be demanded that the trial proceed.

Many believe that some great political move is at the back of the charges and that Joiner has been persuaded to drop the matter just as it stands rather than be forced by the opposing counsel to tell all he knows about certain well-known and influential politicians who wish to keep out of the question. Others think that Joiner is simply resting up, preparatory to the trial, and that he will appear upon the scene at the last minute.

Be it as it may, all day yesterday and this morning Joiner has been non est, elusive and out of sight.

The board of health will demand a trial if Joiner has lost nerve and fled and they hope for a full and clean vindication for the sanitary department.

CHARGES AGAINST VEAL.

Joiner in his charges claims that Veal has used the powers and privileges of his office for his own profit; that while securing bids from merchants for stock feed he had already bought feed; and was making a profit of the purchase for himself; that he kept horses not belonging to the city at the city's expense; that he used the employees of his department as personal servants in his domestic life; that he had vehicles repaired at the city's expense not belonging to the city; that he was a tyrant to those under him and compelled his force to rent homes belonging to him and to others or else lose their jobs; that he has showed undue discrimination in employing his force and other charges which he claims to be able to prove.

The council chamber will be the scene of action at 2:30 o'clock. Joiner or no Joiner, the investigation will begin.

Hundreds of men out of idle curiosity will pack the chamber of commerce and an array of witnesses will be called that will alone fill the room.

Judge Van Epps will defend Mr. Veal and Mr. Frank Arnold will manage Joiner's side.

Dr. J. F. Alexander and Mayor Collier will preside.

The board of health will be present in full.

COMMISSIONERS TO MEET.

Board Will Discuss Freight Rates on Cars Loaded with Cider for the County.

The board of county commissioners will meet this week for the purpose of discussing and adjusting the truckage bills charged for hauling cars of cider from the city to Fort McPherson.

This matter was brought in Birmingham for the repaving of the East Point road, and when the freight bills were presented to the board for settlement, it was declared by Commissioner Spaulding that the freight from Atlanta to Fort McPherson was as much as it cost to bring the cars from Birmingham to Atlanta.

The charges that is claimed is against the Central of Georgia, and the commissioners have accorded a hearing to the attorneys of the road, which will come at the special session of the board, to be held this week.

Other matters of interest and importance are scheduled to be reached at the special session.

KINGSBERRY IS RECEIVER.

Two Stores Owned by Mrs. S. C. Rogers Conducted by the Courts.

A temporary receiver was appointed last night at 9 o'clock for the stores owned by Mrs. S. C. Rogers.

Mrs. Rogers conducted a large store in Lawrenceville and one in Atlanta on Decatur street. Both stores carried a large stock of goods and it was supposed Mrs. Rogers was doing a profitable business until a few days ago, when she filed mortgages to the extent of several thousand dollars, for the better securing of her creditors.

The unsecured creditors now claim that Mrs. Rogers has been disposing of her assets and the bill for receiver came last night and was presented Judge Lumpkin at his residence. After reading the bill Judge Lumpkin appointed Mr. S. C. Kingsberry temporary receiver with all authority of court to take charge of the assets and wind up the business.

Judge Lumpkin's order applied to the following parties: Messrs. Inman, Smith & Co., John Silver & Co., Tidwell & Pope, Alex S. Taylor, Clarke Hardware Company, King Hardware Company, Charles A. Conklin, Atlanta Paper Company, Gramling, Spaulding & Co., Sivall, Calloway & Co., Bates, Kingsberry & Co., James Lashby, Haden & Pait, Thomas Hallett, sheriff of Gwinnett county, and J. W. Nelms, sheriff of Fulton county, are made party defendants in the case and restrained from interfering in any way with the affairs.

LITIGATION BECOMES FAMOUS

The Walker-Liddell Case Has Been Set Now for the Fourth Trial.

The Walker-Liddell litigation has been set for today in the first division of the city court before Judge Reid.

Should the case be reached this morning it will make the fourth time that it has been tried and the charges of the plaintiffs aired in court.

The case has been reached and tried three times, but each time a mistrial was declared. The Walker heirs are suing for the recovery of \$5,000 of real estate, which they claim they are entitled to under the provisions of a deed which was made many years ago.

News has just been received at New Haven that Japan has recently elected a Yale man to the speakership of the house of commons in the imperial parliament. This son of Yale is Kano Hatayama, D. C. L., Yale law school, 1879.

HARMONY
THE THING

Peace Reigns Over Atlanta's Police Board, and the Members Resolve To Get Down to Business.

REORGANIZED FOR THE YEAR

As Forecasted in The Evening Constitution Yesterday Captain English was Elected Chairman.

PATTERSON MADE VICE CHAIRMAN

Major Kendrick Begins His Career on the Board as Secretary—He Starts the Members Talking About Military Discipline for the Police Force. Will Better the Department.

When Captain Brotherton arose last night and said he wanted to make a nomination for the chairmanship of the new board of police commissioners, every one of the members seated around the table turned on the speaker.

It was understood before the meeting, and so announced in The Evening Constitution yesterday, that the pending deadlock and struggle had been settled, and that Captain English was to be chairman of the board.

It was the nomination of his old tactical enemy that Commissioner Brotherton was making. The two giants on the board have covered and buried their opposition. The two leaders of the past reigning factions had made up and the clouds of a threatening deadlock disappeared.

Captain English was unanimously elected, and made an appropriate speech. Commissioner Patterson was elected vice chairman. Commissioner Kendrick secretary.

Commissioner Brannan made a most interesting speech when he turned the chair over to Mayor Collier, thanking the members of the board for their earnest support.

KENDRICK TAKES HOLD.

Major Kendrick was introduced into the board last night as a new recruit. He placed his name on the register of the commissioners for the first time.

Now that Major Kendrick is seated around the board it is an important question with the general public on what line he will work. He very plainly showed his position last night.

Major Kendrick is an enthusiastic soldier. If there is anything he likes it is discipline. To get the pleasing looks of Major Kendrick while on the street every policeman should learn the art of saluting an officer.

It was suggested at the meeting last night by him that a man who could teach the patrolmen how to properly salute an officer and learn them the set-up of a soldier be placed in charge of the barracks and that in connection with his other duties he would be the drill master of the policemen.

Then Major Kendrick wants the military collar for the new summer coats. "It looks much nicer and there is very little if any inconvenience in it," said Major Kendrick. This will be passed on later by the commissioners.

During the session it was also suggested by Major Kendrick that there be public inspections of the patrolmen.

"I noticed on the street the other day," said Major Kendrick, "one of the patrolmen trying to salute an officer, and the effort was painful."

So get out your military manual with all the fancy maneuvers of the soldier and be able to put them into practice if you want to make a hit with the new commissioner.

SALARIES ARE CUT DOWN.

The keen-edged axe which Mayor Collier wields with such force, made its appearance in the commissioners' room last night. Their appropriation had been reduced by the mayor and council, and they must fix their salary list accordingly.

Chief Connolly lost \$50 a year out of his salary. The captain lost \$100 out of his. Commissioner Brannan had made a careful study of the salary question and submitted an estimate of all the salaries to be paid. The total of his account was only a few dollars over the appropriation. It was adopted by the board.

The buttons on the uniforms of the patrolmen and officers will hereafter be the property of the city. It was ordered last night that Chief Connolly buy all the buttons used on the uniforms and that when a man is laid off or is discharged he will have to turn over the buttons on his uniform to the chief.

It was learned by the commissioners that several men who had been discharged had continued to wear the buttons on their uniforms and to ride on the electric cars as officers.

Under the present standing of affairs there will be no trouble in the board of commissioners. Things opened up smoothly last night, and unless some unforeseen movement is made there will be harmony among the members forevermore.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING.

Commissioner Nesbitt and Others Will Leave for Augusta Sunday To Be Present.

The Georgia Cotton Growers' Protective Association will meet in Augusta Monday. The meeting will be one of large importance to the farmers of the state.

Colonel R. T. Nesbitt, commissioner of agriculture, is getting ready to go down and there will be quite a number of prominent men from this part of the state present at the meeting.

The association will make one last appeal to the planters of Georgia to reduce the cotton acreage and will discuss the great question in all its bearings.

REWARD FOR
W. C. HALE

It Is Said That a Big Amount Will Be Offered for the Apprehension of the Missing Man.

WANTED BADLY BY CREDITORS

Recent Investigations at Nashville Disclose Further Queer Doings in His Financial Career.

BOUGHT BANKRUPT CONCERN THERE

Gave Southern Mutual Securities for the Stock of the Concern, Which Was Said To Have Been on the Verge of Collapse—Receivers and Attorneys Hard at Work.

A reward will be offered for the arrest and apprehension of W. C. Hale, the absconding president of the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association. This has been decided upon, but the amount of the reward has not yet been fixed.

The announcement that a reward will be offered for Hale will come in the nature of a surprise to many people, who believed that scarcely any effort would be made to locate the fugitive and bring him back to face his accusers and the scene of his misdoings.

The decision to offer a reward for Hale was reached after a conference and a further investigation into the affairs of the association which he so badly managed.

A prominent gentleman who is interested in the settlement of the association's business said this morning:

"The further we go into this investigation the more we get, and you may feel sure that Hale will not be allowed to escape the punishment which is justly due him. He is somewhere not a thousand miles from Atlanta and the proper reward will bring him back to this city. His location is known and it will be easy to get him as soon as the reward is announced and the detectives are informed as to the amount."

Some further developments as to Hale's misdoings were made yesterday when Receiver O'Byrne and Mr. Jack J. Spaulding visited Nashville in the interest of the association.

HE BOUGHT A NASHVILLE CONCERN.

In Nashville there is held something like \$50,000 in stock in the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association of this city. The association also has several thousand dollars' worth of assets in Tennessee, of which Mr. L. D. Palmer is the receiver. He was appointed by Chancellor Cooke, of the Nashville district, and treated the Atlanta gentlemen with much courtesy. He proposes to work in harmony with the permanent receivers of the association in this state and to the best interests of the thousands of stockholders throughout the land.

While in Nashville Mr. Spaulding and Mr. O'Byrne developed the fact that some months ago Hale bought out the Hermitage Building and Loan Association of that city. The institution was on the verge of collapse when Hale visited Nashville and made a proposition to the directors, which was accepted. This proposition was that he would issue stock in the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association in exchange for the stock held by the stockholders of the Hermitage association.

The transaction was made against the advice of his local counsel and the general counsel of the association here, and there was never any record of the transaction, consequently no one knew of the matter until the visit of the gentlemen to Nashville yesterday and the investigation which followed.

A representative of the Iowa Life Insurance Company arrived in Atlanta yesterday afternoon to consult with the receivers regarding the securities which that company holds of the association here. He has an engagement this afternoon and it is more than probable that some understanding may be reached.

NEW DEPOT FOR DALTON.

Railroad Commission Asked To Take Steps in the Matter by the Dalton People.

It is probable that Dalton will at last secure a new union passenger depot, a thing that has been long needed in that growing town.

The present structure would disgrace a country village and now that the people of Dalton are putting on metropolitan airs, they have asked the Georgia railroad commission for relief in the matter.

It is the policy of the commission, however, to settle all such questions, where it is practicable, outside of the commission. Correspondence has been opened with the heads of the two railroads passing through Dalton, Colonel Thomas, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, and Colonel Thompson, of the Southern, have both intimated that they will take the matter under consideration and build the depot without the intervention of the authorities.

The people of Dalton have been working at the matter for some time, but the railroad companies have pleaded hard times and have waited for matters to look up a little. The new structure will probably be built after modern designs and will give the Daltonians a better showing when they desire to travel over either of the two lines.

DEATH OF MRS. DODSON.

One of Hapeville's Oldest Residents Passed Away Yesterday.

Mrs. Amanda Dodson died at her home in Hapeville yesterday at 1 o'clock. She was one of the oldest residents of Hapeville and a host of friends will mourn her death.

She was a consistent member of the Methodist church and always took great interest in church work.

Mrs. Dodson was as far as a woman was allowed to go in Masonry, and until the time of her death was an energetic member of that order.

She will be buried tomorrow at 3 o'clock at Elm cemetery, out at Hapeville.

The latest novelty is a folding coffin, which permits the corpse to be raised to a sitting position, so that it may be thus viewed by the mourners.

OXFORD WILL
MARRY HER

Alleged Betrayer of Miss Rosele Wiggins Has Consented to a Marriage Ceremony.

WARRANT WILL BE WITHDRAWN

He Had Rather Become a Bridegroom Than Risk Wearing the Stripes.

WEDDING OCCURS THIS AFTERNOON

Young Man Says He Will Make Reparation for His Alleged Wrong Rather Than Face a Humiliating Court Trial.

The charge of seduction upon which young Eugene Oxford has been arrested will be withdrawn this afternoon in the event the young man carries out his promise to marry his victim.

An arrangement was perfected this morning, and the ceremony is announced for this afternoon at the home of the young girl, 321 Fair street.

Oxford was arrested last Saturday, as told exclusively in The Evening Constitution. He was charged with having accomplished the ruin of Rosele Wiggins, a young girl with whom he was infatuated.

The criminal warrant upon which Oxford was arrested was issued at the request of the girl's father, who became the prosecutor in the case.

The young man was tried in Justice Orr's court last Saturday and bound over to the criminal court. At the trial the prosecution was represented by Attorneys Upshaw and Robinson, and Oxford was defended by Mr. George C. Glenn, of Glenn & Rountree.

The statement of the young woman was given in detail at the justice trial. She stated that Oxford had frequently promised to marry her, and that she had every confidence in him, believing he would carry out his promises. It was on account of this deception, she says, that caused her ruin.

One Sabbath afternoon last fall she said Oxford called at her home on the pretense of carrying her to Sunday school. Instead of going to the mission she says he carried her for a walk and under the promise of marriage betrayed her.

Oxford made the statement denying that he had ever promised to marry the girl. This afternoon Oxford will be released from jail and will make reparation by marriage.

CANNON EXPLAINS.

Mr. Cannon admits that the appropriations exceed the legitimate demands of the public service, but this, he says, is from conditions growing out of the rule of the house, the so-called courtesy of the senate and the excessive estimates submitted to congress. The record shows that in no instance during many years past have the appropriations made by congress measured up to the full amounts recommended and asked for by the administration.

Mr. Cannon condemns the practice of the senate in recent years of amending appropriation bills, notably the general deficiency bill, by incorporating provisions to pay claims of every kind and character outstanding against the government—claims that have no status in many cases other than perfunctory reports from committees, mere findings of the court of claims, and recommendations and requests from bureau officers and other officials of the government.

"The remedy for this evil," he says, "is the establishment of a tribunal of final jurisdiction which these claims may be sent for fuller intelligent consideration."

He joins Mr. Dockery in condemning the present arrangement of dividing the appropriation bills among a number of committees.

Mr. Bayers, of Texas, another member of the committee on appropriations, also makes public under a leave to print, his views respecting the appropriations for the fifty-fourth congress. He says:

"I believe in the continuing contract system, as applied to river and harbor improvements and other necessary public works, but not to the extent to which it has been entered upon by this congress. In the river and harbor bill, passed at the last session under suspension of the rules, without the opportunity of discussion or amendment, thirty-seven works were authorized to be placed under contracts, involving a total expenditure of \$59,616,404."

"After critical examination of these contracts authorized by the committee on appropriations at this session it was developed that one of these works authorized to be prosecuted under contract for \$3,000,000, was so absolutely destitute of merit that the war department had refused to take any steps whatever looking toward the prosecution of the work."

"In another case authority was given to enter into contract for an important work on the Atlantic coast to the extent of more than \$4,500,000, for whose prosecution a proposal has been made and accepted involving less than one-half that sum. As to three other important works, the limited cost of which authority to enter into contracts for their completion was based proved to be erroneous and insufficient by about 25 per cent in each case."

"These illustrations prove that the practice of authorizing contracts for public works should not only be carefully considered in the light of the condition of the treasury, but only after the fullest investigation as to the real merits of, and the necessity for the improvements contemplated and only on the most carefully prepared and absolutely accurate estimates of probable cost."

COST OF THE NAVY.

"One of the causes for the enormous growth in appropriations of late years has been the increase of our navy. Since that war was inaugurated in 1891, seventy-seven ships of all classes have been constructed or authorized to be constructed, at a cost of more than \$100,000,000. Already the number of ships authorized would require

more work for Payne.

Talk of Changing the Plan of Turning Over Money Collected by the Marshal.

It is quite likely that a move will be inaugurated at once to have all the money which goes to the marshal's office turned into the tax collector's hands. Heretofore the tax payer has gone to the marshal's office to pay his indebtedness, and the marshal and his deputies have had the exclusive handling of the money since the office was created.

In the near future this system may be changed and Tax Collector Payne will have another burden of gold and silver laid upon him.

Mr. Payne, always cheerful, does not seem to mind the prospect of an avalanche of currency that will be dumped upon him from the marshal's and tax collector's office and looks undisturbed as he sits at his desk.

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n. recommends the use of the greatest of all tonics, "Malt-Nutrine," and guarantees the results claimed for it. For sale by all druggists.

MORE THAN
A BILLION

Fifty-Fourth Congress Reaches the Mark in the Number of Dollars It Has Appropriated.

CANNON MAKES EXPLANATION

Immense Sums Named for Fortifications and River and Harbor Improvements.

SAYERS HAS SOMETHING TO SAY

He Believes the System of Making Appropriations To Be Wrong and Objects to Senatorial Courtesy Being Shown So Much—Naval and Federal Large Items.

Washington, March 9.—The congressional record today contains a statement made by the chairman of the house committee on appropriations, Mr. Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, relative to the appropriations made by the fifty-fourth congress. Mr. Cannon's statement is in part as follows:

"The total appropriations for the two sessions of this congress aggregate \$1,042,477,013. The appropriations of the fifty-third congress, which was democratic in both branches, with a democratic executive, amounted, according to the official tables, to \$889,226,226. To this sum, however, should be added \$4,400,000 on account of interest and sinking fund charges for bonds issued by the democratic administration which were not included in the estimates of permanent appropriations submitted to congress and stated in the tables; which brings the sum total of appropriations for all objects by the fifty-third congress up to \$893,626,226, or \$20,777,812 less than the appropriations, including the deficiencies made by the present congress."

In explanation of this apparent excess of appropriations by the fifty-fourth congress over those of the fifty-third congress it should be stated that the fifty-fourth congress made increases over its immediate predecessor on account of fortifications in the sum of \$12,563,467; on account of river and harbor works, including contracts therefor, in the sum of \$2,478,506; on account of the construction of public buildings, none of which were authorized by the fifty-fourth congress, in the sum of \$2,345,384; for the postal service in the sum of \$1,454,351; for the naval establishment in the sum of \$3,947,523; and on account of permanent appropriations, mainly to meet interest and sinking fund charges for the bonds issued by the administration just leaving power, \$24,983,744; or a total of \$52,768,593."

CANNON'S STATEMENT.

In a statement made this morning to one of the friends of his, Lanier told of the circumstances and the trouble.

"Perry and his wife parted some time ago," said the wounded man, between gasps. "They finally agreed to again live together as man and wife."

"The cause of their parting at first was because Perry paid too much attention to other women. This was more than Mrs. Perry would stand, and the only agreement of her ever again living with him was that he was to be her husband and pay attention to no one else."

"After they made up Mrs. Perry asked me to watch him, and if I saw him paying any attention to other women to let her know. Perry was a fast man and went with women of questionable reputation. I saw this and told Mrs. Perry about it."

"She got after her husband about it, and when he learned that I was the one who told Mrs. Perry of his actions he sent me a letter telling me to leave Atlanta."

"I did so, as I did not want to get into a difficulty. I never knew that Perry was anywhere in the neighborhood when I saw him on the train."

PERRY'S SIDE OF THE CASE.

The story that Perry's friends are trying to give out for his action is that on Friday night Lanier attempted an assault on his wife. Perry himself won't say a word about this.

Nothing will be done further in the case until Lanier either recovers or dies. As soon as the wounded man is strong enough, if he lives, there will be a preliminary trial and Perry will have to answer to the charge of assault with intent to murder. If Lanier dies, then murder will be the case booked against him.

FREUNDSCHAFTSBUND SOCIETY

The Annual Masquerade Ball Will Be Given Tonight—The City Council Invited.

The Freundschaftsbund Society in this city will give their annual masquerade ball at their hall tonight.

The affair promises to be a great success. There will be a lively crowd present, among them some of the festive members of the general council, as this honorable body has been sent special invitations.

A committee composed of John Hoffman, chairman, Charles E. Faus, secretary, H. Menville, George Rapp, T. O'Gher, Chris Moninger, H. Bush, have charge of the affairs and they promise a delightful evening to all who attend.

It is said, twice the present number of authorized officers and men in the navy to keep them all in commission. The cost of their daily maintenance alone is a severe draft upon our diminished revenues. Some of the most expensive of these great ships are already classed by naval experts as obsolete. It would have been wiser if we had heeded the advice urged by many in the beginning in the construction of our new navy to confine appropriations within limits simply sufficient to keep pace with the progress of modern naval architecture.

"The appropriations made for the support of the federal government have grown to such startling proportions within the last dozen years as to render it wellnigh impossible to devise means of raising revenue wherewith to meet the expenditures. If the new administration just about to cross the threshold of power carries out its pledges by giving to the country a protective tariff, it will utterly fail to produce the means of meeting expenditures. If they are to be maintained on the existing high plane, unless, peradventure, the protective tariff measure should be supplemented with a tax on coffee and tea, and perhaps other taxes of an equally onerous nature."

Robert Reid, railway contractor of Montreal, is the owner of 5,000 square miles of land in Newfoundland. It was given to him by the government in payment for his services in building a railroad in the colony.

PERRY HELD,
LANIER ALIVE

The Latter Lying Dangerously Wounded at Decatur and Is Not Expected To Survive.

HIS ASSAILANT STILL IN JAIL

He Expresses No Regret for Having Attempted to Kill the Man Who He Says Wronged Him.

WOMEN BEHIND ALL THE TROUBLE

No Steps Will Be Taken To Prosecute Perry Until It Is Seen What the Result of Lanier's Wounds Will Be. Lanier Makes Another Statement This Morning.

The life of N. B. Lanier, the man shot through the lungs by H. S. Perry, at Decatur yesterday, told of fully in The Evening Constitution yesterday, still hangs in the balance.

Those who have been watching around his bedside say that his breathing is difficult, and that it looks only a question of time when the strength he now has will leave him.

Perry, who fired the fatal shot, is still kept in the DeKalb county jail. He is extremely cool and does not seem to realize the position in which his rash act has placed him.

"What I did, I did with great forethought and with a perfectly cool head. When the circumstances in the case are known I will not only be exonerated, but the public will say I did what any man who cares anything for his honor would have done."

This was all that Perry would say concerning his act.

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STRIKERS
VICTORIOUS

In Two Contentions in the West the Employers Finally Submit to Their Terms.

THE AGREEMENTS ARE SIGNED

Plasterers and Laborers Who Struck in Chicago Returning Again to Work.

SHIP BUILDERS' TROUBLE IS OVER

The Owners and Men of the Globe Company in Cleveland Meet with the State Board of Arbitration and a Settlement Is Made Which the Strikers Consider To Be a Victory for Them.

Chicago, March 9.—Of the 1,300 union plasterers and laborers who struck Saturday and Monday 250 have returned to work, the contractors for whom they were working having signed the union scale of wages, which is operative until May 1st.

Contractors who employed 500 more of the strikers signify their intention of signing the agreement as soon as it is presented to them and most of them did attach their signatures at union headquarters during the day and evening and the men will be at work on the buildings again this morning.

The prospects are that 250 more of the strikers will be in a position Wednesday night to return to work by their employers signing the agreement within that time, which would make a total of 750 men whose bosses have refused or intend to refuse to abide the resolution of the central building league to reduce the wages of building operatives.

The quick return of such a large portion of the men to work signifies the collapse of the movement to reduce wages, and the union scale of wages for men employed in the building trades, which terminates May 1st, will probably be renewed without any serious labor disturbances.

THE MEN WIN IN THE STRIKE

The Ship Yard Owners Agree To Submit to the Demands of the Men.

Cleveland, O., March 9.—The 800 employees of the Globe Shipbuilding Company, who have been out on a strike for several weeks, met yesterday with Manager Newman, of the company, and Secretary Bishop, of the state board of arbitration, and after a lengthy conference the trouble was settled and most of the men will return to work this morning.

The company agrees to recognize the union and to use its influence to induce the non-union men now employed in the yards to join the union. Double time will be paid for work done Sundays and holidays and time and a half will be paid Saturday.

The men consider the settlement a victory.

SOME THINK IT WILL RESULT IN A NEW SUCCESSION TO CHIEF CONNOLLY—WILL DOUBTLESS DEPART WITH A MAJORITY CAUCUS.

Now that the new police board has been duly organized those who are interested in the inside workings of the department will have their attention turned to the election which takes place the last of this month, when an entire police force will be selected, from chief down to hostler. This election occurs once every two years.

Of course the all paramount question is: Who will be chief?

So far there is no candidate announced against the present incumbent, Arthur B. Connolly. As stated in yesterday's Evening Constitution the rather sudden olive branch move in the police board may have some bearing on the election of the force. One of the commissioners was asked:

"Will the harmonious and unanimous election of Captain English as chairman of the board have any effect on the selection of a chief?"

"What condition of affairs do you imagine would make the lion and the lamb lie down together?"

"An agreement between the lion and the lamb which was satisfactory to both," he was told.

"Then, if you wish to prognosticate, just work out your political problem on that hypothesis," he said as he winked his official eye.

WHAT IT MAY MEAN.

This may mean that this year the police department will be chosen by all the members of the board, and there will be no caucus of a majority faction as there has been in the past. Many times a majority of the board has in a caucus picked out all the officers and men, they were chosen, when the election came off the minority sat quietly by and sucked their thumbs, while the majority put through their programme.

But this year the force is suffering around the commissioners' room and he is perched upon an olive branch while he warbles a song of peace and good will.

It is too early in the game to say whether or not this will effect the chief's election. There are those who think that a chief might be chosen who will be more agreeable to certain members than Chief Connolly is reported to have been. Or it may only mean that the entire force is to be selected without prejudice and perfect harmony.

HICKS GIVES A DIVORCE.

William F. Hicks was yesterday granted a total divorce from his wife, Mrs. Josie Hicks. The grounds upon which the divorce was allowed was desertion. The husband testified that his wife left him more than three years ago and has not since returned.

READY FOR
CONVENTION

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION
EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WHAT IT COSTS

BY THE WEEK.
Delivered to residences - 10 cents
BY THE YEAR.
By Mail, postage prepaid - \$4.00

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS!

Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by carriers collections will be made by them BY THE WEEK. Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by mail, cash in advance is required, at the rate of \$4.00 per year, \$2.00 for six months, \$1.00 for three months, or 40 cents per month.

PERSONS

Leaving the city for a week or longer can have THE EVENING CONSTITUTION mailed to any address in the United States for 10 cents per week. Don't fail to do it. It will be as good as a letter from home every day, except Sunday.

Nichols & Holliday, Constitution Building, Advertising Managers for advertising outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., March 9, 1897.

EVENING CONSTITUTION'S INAUGURAL REPORT.

On all sides The Evening Constitution is being complimented for its magnificent report of the inaugural exercises on the 4th of March.

Within five minutes after President McKinley had taken the oath of office the first edition of The Evening Constitution was on the street, giving the people a detailed account of the exercises of the day and including every feature to and through the delivery of the inaugural address.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock ten bright, new pages were on the street, and at 2:30 o'clock twelve-page Evening Constitutions were falling on the doorsteps of the city of Atlanta like snowflakes in a winter storm.

No evening newspaper published in the city of Atlanta ever had a more phenomenal run, or ever met an important news development more promptly or more satisfactorily.

The Evening Constitution's inaugural report was more elaborate than that of any other southern evening newspaper, and of the evening exchanges which have reached us not one evening newspaper in the south contained a report which compared with it in completeness of detail.

The Southern Associated Press did excellent work in its report of every detail of the inaugural exercises, and both in its morning and evening reports it illustrated in a practical manner the superiority of the United Press and its allied organizations over any other press association.

PEACE REIGNS AT WARSAW.

No more gratifying announcement could be made to the people of Atlanta than that the division which has long existed in the police board is at an end, and that the two factions, headed respectively by Captain W. H. Brotherton and Captain J. W. English, have come together.

This factional alignment in the police board has entered almost every phase of municipal politics for the past ten years. The contention growing out of it has done the city no good, and the announcement that the feud is at an end gives cause for genuine rejoicing.

The Evening Constitution heartily congratulates both Messrs. English and Brotherton for the many course they have pursued. They are among Atlanta's most representative citizens, being men of sterling business worth and each devoted to the interests and the welfare of the city.

Now let the example set by them be followed in every other department of the city government and the effect will be immediately felt in the advancement of the city's interests.

The Evening Constitution joins in the general rejoicing and it is prepared to partake of the feast of the fatted calf.

WILL THIS BUILD A CITY?

How shall we build up a great metropolis? Will a revival every month in the year do it?

Will a tabernacle take the place of factories? Will emotional evangelists take the place of men of business and enterprises?

Will it benefit the town to close the post-office on Sunday? If so, let us close the depot and discontinue the Sunday passenger trains.

It should be remembered that people congregate here for business. They did not come here primarily to organize Young Men's Christian Association movements and revivals. These things are incidental, and are not the main factors of a city's growth.

Evangelists are needed, and, if they were all like Sam Jones, they would always be welcome, but occasionally we have one who does more harm than good.

We need evangelists, but we also need H. I. Kimball, and just at present we need the Kimballs more than any other class. Still there is room for both. Such evangelists as Jones would never interfere with the proper and healthful growth of any truly good city like Atlanta, but would aid in building it up.

POLITICS AND BUSINESS.

There are a few newspapers in Georgia whose whole existence seems to be devoted to politics.

They are unwilling to give the new administration the ghost of a showing. They jump upon it in advance and condemn it in unmeasured terms, without waiting for it to begin to develop its policy.

It is well to mingle a little common sense with our politics. We have differed, and will differ widely, with Mr. McKinley and his party, but we are willing to give them a fair showing.

If they get on the wrong side and adopt

a line of conduct which menaces our welfare we propose to sound the alarm promptly and fight them vigorously. But in the meantime, until something develops, fair play should be our watch word.

Nothing could be more unjust than to condemn the new administration in advance, almost before it has finished kicking its heels at the inaugural ball.

AN INVITING OFFERING.

Thousands of gentlemanly citizens in the south who are now out of a job should do a little serious thinking.

Perhaps they have not been in sympathy with the democratic party for a long time. Perhaps they have favored the policy of protection.

Possibly they have quietly given aid and comfort to the republicans in the last campaign. If they find themselves in this situation they should prepare their credentials, and apply for federal offices under the new administration.

We may look out for many surprises in this line.

NOT A SOUTH HATER.

Fortunately we now have a republican president who is not a south hater. Mr. McKinley is interested in economic questions, but he has never uttered a word which indicated any ill feeling toward the south.

He wants no force bill—no measure directed against one section for the benefit of another.

He has no prejudice against southerners and ex-confederates. He is an American.

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and cares very little about sectional lines. This should be said of him as a matter of simple justice.

An Evangelist
of the People

About twenty years ago, when I was on a Georgia railroad train, one day, a new sensation was pointed out to me.

He was a stout, dark-faced, black-eyed man who was returning from Salem camp ground, where he had preached for the first time.

"That is the Rev. Sam Jones," said a passenger. "He is a new preacher from the country, and he walks up the camp meeting. You never heard anything like him."

My curiosity was excited, and I asked for particulars. I heard just enough to interest me in the new man, and since then I have heard him many times.

Jones is Jones, and will never be anything else. Abuse and praise alike are thrown away upon him.

He started out on his own peculiar line, and has followed it ever since. Adversity never switched him off, and prosperity never made him swerve.

He has been under the hottest and severest fires, but he has never lost his good humor. He sometimes ridicules his opponents, but he is not a hater of any class of men.

I verily believe that Sam Jones loves everybody and lies awake nights studying their welfare. He is no lover of the rich. He is never at all in his thoughts. Ask Bob Hemphill what he has done for the orphans, and the answer will be a revelation.

Sam Jones fires broadsides into society, but the men and women who compose society know that the evangelist is really their true friend. He would lay down his life for them, if it would do any good. He does not stick to the methods of the orthodox preachers, but it must be admitted that garbled newspaper reports greatly misrepresent him.

As a matter of fact, he has a clear Anglo-Saxon style, and more the one doctor of divinity who had been prejudiced against him by newspaper reports has admitted, after hearing him, that there was nothing out of the way in his statements.

I have studied Sam Jones now for some twenty years. He is an earnest Christian, if there ever was one, and it is simply a silly newspaper fable to say that he has grown rich at his work. Money cannot stay in his pockets. So long as there are widows and orphans and deserving poor people in his ballistics, Jones will always be hot-up.

He is a wonderful man!

He has the humor and charity of Lincoln, the eloquence of Prentiss and the sharp, epigrammatic repartee of Corwin. Altogether, he represents the best and brightest types of the south and south-west.

Not long ago he attacked the principle upon which our public school system is based, and what he said is simply unanswerable.

He struck at the root of the evil by arraigning paternalism. He showed how ridiculous and unjust it is to tax Bill Jones for the education of Tom Brown's boy, and suggested that it would be just as reasonable to make Jones provide the facilities and the motive power for spanking the Brown kid.

This is the right line, and in a few years, when the people of Georgia find themselves wrestling with the problems of compulsory education and free textbooks, they will agree with the evangelist.

But Sam Jones sometimes uses words and phrases offensive to polite ears.

Suppose he does! He wants to take the "high cuts," and reach the people, and he gets there.

He has never spoken or written a line that can injure the cause of religion and morals, and many of his sermons are as methodical in thought and as chaste in diction as the finest discourse of our famous city preachers.

Sam Jones is no longer an experiment! He has been tested and tried, and among the results are stronger churches, happy widows and orphans, brighter cottages among the poor, and hundreds of good citizens who met him in time and turned aside from the downward path.

I am not surprised to hear that the tabernacle is crowded again. It will be packed while Jones is on deck, and it ought to be.

Atlanta has never been visited by an evangelist so wise and witty, so sharp, and at the same time so gentle and charitable—a Christian worker whose big brain has been so well balanced by his big heart so full of the milk of human kindness.

Many a time Sam Jones has reached out into the dark and troubled waters and rescued a drowning brother. His life of work and pain is one of good deeds and self-sacrificing plans.

I like to see our people crowding into the tabernacle while he is here. A gentler, blighter and more gracious influence has never been among us.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
AND THEIR IDIOSYNCRASIES

With Side Comments on Mileage, Extra Sessions and Other Things of Great Interest To All Statesmen Just at the Present Time.

Washington, March 9.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

There have been twelve special sessions of congress called by the president of the United States. The first was the session called by John Adams in 1797, because of the threatened war with France, and the last was called by Grover Cleveland in 1893 for the consideration of the silver question. It is rather singular, considering the fact that the constitution does not call for the meeting of a new congress until more than a year after the election of its members, that there have been so few called sessions. There are two principal reasons why the president of the United States has hesitated about calling congress together. That unfortunate phrase which President Cleveland used in a letter a year or two ago—when he spoke of "having congress on my hands"—has much offensive truth in it. When congress is not in session very few members of congress are in Washington and the push and struggle for office, which have been the nightmare of every president, are much diminished. It would take a very serious reason to induce any president to call a special session of congress directly after the inauguration. President McKinley thinks that such an emergency exists.

The second reason is the expense of the extra session, for while the congressman of today receives his pay whether congress is in session or not, he does not receive mileage and stationery allowance and many other perquisites of office when congress is not in session, and there is a small army of clerks employed only during the session whose salaries stop when congress adjourns and begin again when congress reconvenes. Therefore the session of congress is expensive and unless there is much to be gained by issuing a call for a special session the president usually waits until the time named in the constitution for congress to assemble.

The first extra session, as I have said, was called in 1797 by President John Adams to take action in the matter of the pending difficulties with France. France had discriminated seriously against American commerce, and a commission was sent to the court of France to see what could be done to bring about a peaceable settlement of the matter. Talleyrand secretly offered to have the objectionable decrees rescinded if a sum of money was paid to him, but this proposition was rejected, and congress appropriated money for a navy while the president called Washington to the head of the army, Napoleon's reign began at about this time and the first consul made a treaty with the United States, which was satisfactory and which settled the question of the threatened war.

Six years later congress was called together to ratify the purchase of Louisiana from France by President Jefferson. The senate approved the act and both houses voted bonds for the payment of the \$15,000,000, which was the purchase price. In this purchase, we included nearly all of what now constitutes the states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

Four years later Jefferson called another special session of congress to take action on the attitude of France and England toward our commerce. As a result of this meeting exportation was forbidden, but this law was repealed two years later as it was hurting American interests much more than those of other countries. President Madison called a special session of congress in July, 1811, to consider the war with Great Britain which was then threatening. No decisive action was taken at this session, but war was declared at the regular session of congress in the year 1812. A year later, the army having become somewhat demoralized by defeats along the Canadian border, Madison called another special session for the purpose of having it reorganized.

There was no other called session until 1857, when Van Buren summoned congress to face a financial crisis—the payment of specie payments all over the country. As a result of this special session was the establishment of the sub-treasury system now in force and the issue of \$10,000,000 of treasury notes. The panic was not much relieved though and when President Harrison was inaugurated he called another special session with which his successor, Tyler, was left to negotiate. President Tyler and congress did not get along at all well together. Congress passed two bills to establish a national bank, both of which were vetoed by the president. Congress also repealed the sub-treasury act which was re-enacted later by another congress. The trouble between Tyler and congress resulted in Tyler's political death and in the disintegration of the whig party for a time.

The slavery question caused the special session called by President Pierce in 1856, as well as that called by President Lincoln in 1861. The session of 1856 was called because the army appropriation bill had failed. The house had tacked on it a provision that none of the army should be employed to enforce the acts of the Kansas legislature. The senate refused to accept the bill in this form and when the special session was held the senate had its way. This session lasted only eleven days—a much shorter time than can be hoped for the session which is to begin this month.

The special session of 1861 was called when war had begun. Congress was needed to increase the regular army, to vote appropriations for the war and to prepare a tariff which should furnish the revenue needed for the extraordinary expenses impending. Congress remained in session five weeks, making these provisions, declaring a blockade of the southern ports, defining conspiracy and providing a punishment for it and so on. This was the first extra session called for the purpose of passing a tariff act. The author of the tariff law which congress prepared and passed in so short a time was Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, then a member of the house. Mr. Morrill, as chairman of the finance committee of the senate, will be nominally the chief agent of the senate in preparing the tariff which is to be passed at the coming special session.

The next special session of congress was called in 1877 because the army appropriation bill had failed again. There were differences between the two houses over certain proposed changes in the salary of

promotion, etc. There could not be reconciled in conference before March 4th. The army was much needed in 1877 in connection with the great strikes and riots, and there would have been no army if President Hayes had not called a special session, unless someone had been found patriotic enough to advance the money needed to sustain the forces of officers and enlisted men. Secretary Lamont once advanced the money needed to carry the army establishment for a very brief space of time.

An extra session was rendered necessary in 1879 by the failure of another appropriation bill—the sundry civil bill. This was defeated for passage if the senate because the house had put on it several "riders" to prohibit the use of troops at the polls. In the special session both house and senate were democratic and they passed bills containing the objectionable "riders" which the president promptly vetoed. Eventually congress was compelled to pass an unembarrassed appropriation bill, which the president signed.

There was some question about calling

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an extra session of the fifty-first congress at the beginning of President Harrison's administration. None was called then and none was held from 1879 to 1885. President Cleveland, in view of the financial crisis which had caused so much suffering all over the country called congress together to repeal the Sherman law for the purchase of silver. That was the twelfth session called by a president. The time to be held this month will be the thirteenth.

Several times of recent years special sessions have been threatened. Mr. McKinley expressed in private conversation four years ago the opinion that President Cleveland should call congress together to redeem the promises of the democratic party to reform the tariff. He said that if the president delayed he would have trouble getting congress to do what he wanted. This proved to be the case, and the tariff bill which was passed by congress finally was very little to the liking of Mr. Cleveland. Mr. McKinley, by taking the tariff bill by the horns, immediately has a much better chance of making it do as he likes.

I see in some recently published paragraphs the statement that the senators, who met in special session Thursday of this week, are very much perturbed because they will not receive mileage or other allowances during the called session. They are not a bit perturbed in fact. The law gives mileage and stationery allowances for the regular session of congress only; but the senators and members four years ago, when Mr. Cleveland called a special session, voted mileage and stationery allowance to themselves for that session, and drew it, too. I have not heard that any member of the fifty-third congress was conscientious enough to turn his allowance back into the treasury or to refuse to draw it.

The truth is that the senators and representatives in congress get all they can out of the government, directly or indirectly. Senator Peffer, of Kansas, goes away from Washington a comparatively well-to-do man, because he not only saved a good part of his \$5,000 a year and allowances, but he had three members of his family on the pay roll during the greater part of his six years in the senate. One of them was his wife, Senator Reagan, of Texas, now one of the railroad commissioners of his state, I believe, was the first senator to brave public criticism by appointing his wife private secretary at \$8 a day.

You know the salaries of our senators and representatives are just \$4,000 more than the salaries of the members of the Canadian parliament, who meet at Ottawa, next week. They are \$5,000 more than the members of the British parliament receive. They are not large enough to support a man and his family in luxury; but they are enough to live on, even in Washington, where rents are higher and supplies cost more than they do anywhere else in the country. The stationery and mileage allowances were voted to none of the congressmen, for the loss of the franking privilege. When that privilege was being discussed in the house it was said that the postage of some members on official business alone would amount to \$100 or more a year.

As the government had grown tired of hauling the dirty linen of congressmen about the country for nothing, it was charged that the members of congress \$125 a year each for postage or stationery to contribute the franking privilege. So the "stationery" allowance was made. Now the franking privilege has been restored. Members of the senate and house can frank their official letters as they did before. Their paper and envelopes are furnished to them free of charge. And still they draw \$125 a year for stationery. Some \$200,000 is paid out for subscriptions to magazines and newspapers for them, and some of it goes to the purchase of stationery and fancy goods for their wives and children; but most of it is drawn in cash.

In the same way the mileage allowance is abused. The senator who travels at a time when travel was slow and expensive, and when members of congress received pay according to their services. Until 1884, with a brief intermission when the members had salaries of \$1,500, the pay of a congressman was \$8 a day when congress was in session. In those days the 18 cents a mile from the congressman's home hardly covered his expenses in coming to Washington. In these days the congressman usually travels on a pack. Sometimes he makes no bones of this and sometimes he is ashamed. The senator took something from his pocket, and concealing it in the palm of his hand, passed it over to the conductor in such a way that it was evident he wanted to conceal it from me. The conductor looked at it and then handed it back in plain view, saying:

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

Constitutional
Amendments.

MARY'S GROWN UP LAMB.

Mary had a little goat
With whiskers on his chin,
And when he got his dander up
That goat could butt like sin.

He followed her to church one day
And walking down the aisle
Assumed an air of gravity
That made the people smile.

The sexton tried to drive him out,
Which raised old billy's ire,
He chucked his cud right viciously
And both his eyes flashed fire.

He stood upon his hinder legs
And walked down the aisle
That to the sexton sounded like
The trumpet call of fate.

And then the congregation rose,
No time had they to lose,
For billy kept the racket up
And cleaned out all the pews.

And then he took a header and
The sexton would have fled,
But billy struck him on the rear
And stood him on his head.

The sexton called him evil names
In language harsh, and when
He used some epithet profane
The parson cried "Amen!"

Montgomery M. Tolson.

THE SCHOOLBOOK BURDEN.

There never was, in my mind, a more outrageous monopoly than the present schoolbook extortion. A man with two or three children is often unable to take advantage of the free tuition offered by the public schools right here in Atlanta because he cannot afford the enormous drain upon his resources twice a year for books. They will not allow a child to enter the schools unless it is armed and equipped with all the high priced textbooks that are provided by the school authorities, and every time a child advances from one grade to another it is a fresh outlay of books.

Twice a year the poor man with a small salary is confronted with the problem of purchasing books for his children. There are eight grades and the pupil must have a new style of grammar, geography, reader, arithmetic and dictionary, with numerous other books, for every grade. There is no let up to it. Instead of providing some sort of a book on one topic that would take the child through at least two grades it must have a complete assortment for each grade, although the step from one grade to another is very small indeed. It looks some times as if the school authorities have simply allowed themselves to be duped by the publishers.

Why, with all their shortcomings, the country schools are not so burdensome as these. I have recently gone through with another experience, buying school books. Being the middle of the term I have tried to secure second-hand books so as to obviate a little of the expense, as I know these books would be of no use after the present term. I have managed, by close driving, to get the books at about 50 per cent less than the published price, and some of the books that I bought were as good as new. That indicates somewhat the extortionate prices charged by the publishers.

But what do you suppose those bookshelves made on the second-hand books that they sold me? From 100 to 500 per cent. I had an experience of that sort when I came away from here two years ago. I had just bought a lot of books in the fall. Many of them were scarcely sold. I think that the book dealers allowed me about \$1 for \$10 worth of books. Of course they sold them out to others at an average of 50 per cent and made a big profit. That is business on their part, but it all goes to show how the people are fleeced in being forced to load themselves down with books, term after term, for twelve long weary years until at last the child leaves the high school.

On my various lists were two books that I asked for, but the school with whom I was dealing was generous enough to tell me that he did not have them in stock and he did not think that it was necessary for me to get them as they were not being used this term. I heaved a sigh of relief for I felt that I had saved a few hard earned pennies through his kindness. I tell you there is reform needed in that line a little worse than in anything that I know of connected with our school system. An ordinary child ought to be able to master the contents of those books in half the time required in our schools. Half the number of books ought to be requisite for all the knowledge that is gained from this vast array of authorities.

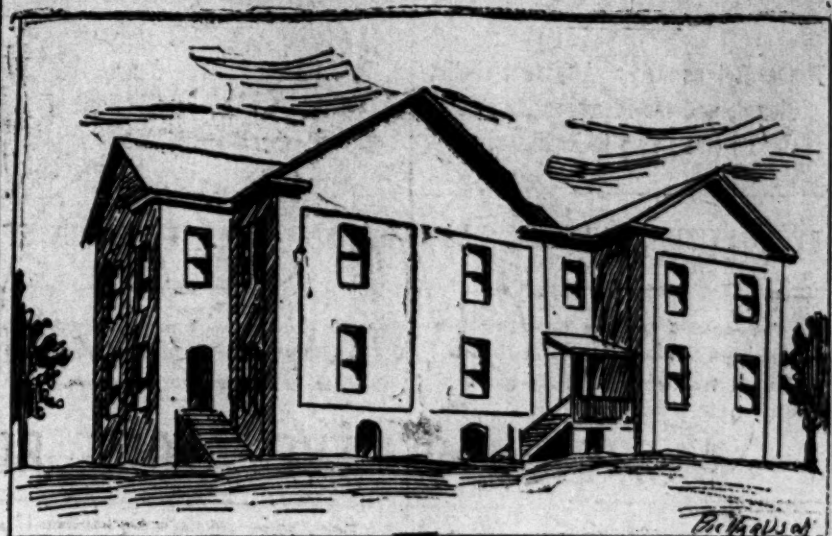
There is a lot of tommyrot about it some way. It is true, I never had \$5 worth of schoolbooks in my life, and I may not be able to appreciate the value of those textbooks fully, but I do know that there is extravagance somewhere. Of course so long as the educational authorities permit it the publishers will go on multiplying textbooks. It is their business to make all the money out of it that they can, but if the movement that has been set on foot by Governor Atkinson and Commissioner Glenn bears such fruit as I hope to see, there will be a mighty revolution in the way of textbooks in Georgia in the next few years.

Commissioner Glenn told me the other day that he was at work on a plan which he had not fully matured that would enable the parents of children to provide them with books at a stated price per pupil. He told me that in some cities the books were supplied at the uniform rate of from 50 to 75 cents per pupil. The amount fixed is payable when the pupil begins the term and there is no further charge for books during that term. Just think what a relief that would be to the poor man who wants to educate his children, but who is not able to buy \$15 or \$20 worth of books at the beginning of every term.

As matters now stand the tax is too heavy to be borne. Everything else is cheap—food, clothing and all the necessities of life. Wages have been cut down and the profit is less on goods. And still the enormous expenditure for textbooks remains at the same outrageous figure. There is something wrong at the bottom of this whole matter and the common people who are most vitally interested in educational matters should investigate and find out wherein the trouble lies. So long as they will submit to it just so long will their oppressors continue to levy this tax upon them and it is time that it was stopped.

M. M. F.

Elia Wheeler Wilcox shows herself a true philosopher when she writes: "The easy does not do for pleasant. When life flows along like a song; But the man worth while is the one who will smile When everything goes dead wrong."

THE SUMMERHILL SCHOOL
THE OLDEST NEGRO SCHOOL

SUMMERHILL SCHOOL

About the question of the education of the negro will always be a certain interest. Its advisability, its scope, its limits are very real questions and ones that certainly have not been passed over lightly in this city.

It may be well to begin with to quote the opinion of one who both by his position, and experience cannot but be considered as the leader of educational interest in this city.

Major Slaton says in speaking of this work that he had no doubt that the education of the negro as persisted in by the board of education in the city, was not only doing its recipients good but was elevating the whole race.

A noticeable improvement has been seen by him in the manners of the race as the work of the school became effective among them and the benefit that the community is deriving is really very large.

Such an opinion as this by one who knows and speaks carefully of what he knows is certainly very valuable and is a fitting as a beginning to this article.

The course pursued in the Summer Hill school is precisely the same as that pursued by the schools for white children. It has the full eight grades and the studies in each are identical with those pursued in the same grade in the white schools.

Certainly in no way are the negroes at a disadvantage considered with the white children. The Summer Hill school-house is a good substantial one and the latter part of it to be built is as fine as one could well wish for. There is a certain spirit among the negroes that is most commendable. They will sacrifice anything to give their children an education and fewer negro children probably are kept from school on account of being unable to buy books than there are white children deprived of an education.

It is also a well-known fact that the attendance of negroes, in proportion to the number of them in the city, is larger than the whites. One of the examples of this course of education is the present principal of Summer Hill school, C. W. Hill. He has proved to be an excellent principal and a good teacher. His governing of his pupils and his administration of the school would compare well with any school standard wherever found.

The education of the teachers of the negro school in the city is not a difficult question, for no less than four colleges are at their command wherein they can obtain the knowledge necessary to fit them for their work.

The principal of this school, however, had

little training outside of the excellent system of school in which he is now a factor. His education is more than sufficient if it has proved for the demands of the Atlanta board of education, but a great share of his success is due probably to his natural ability and his adaptability to the teachers.

Besides him there are teaching in the school, Georgia Douglass, who is assistant principal; T. E. Doster, in charge of the seventh grade, and the others, naming them down from the sixth to the second, M. L. Sykes, Cora B. Finley, H. M. Jones, Alice A. Anthony and Rosa Garner and N. O. Bentley, the teacher of the first grade.

Among these is a devotion to their school visible, an earnest interest in their work and an intelligent knowledge of its questions and perplexities.

An evenness in working, a carefulness in detail and general effective in work that is productive of it could not help but be of good results. These teachers preside over and educate 632 children and the order and discipline is everything that could be expected.

As students the pupils of this school are found to be diligent and earnest and by no means dull. This is speaking of them, of course, as a general rule. In the ordinary studies they are quick to learn and some of the best penmanship that is turned in to the office of the superintendent of education is done by students in these schools.

In certain studies they do fall slightly behind others, but in the general average they are not deficient or behind the grand average of the other schools.

The Summer Hill school was organized in 1872 and in with a few others the oldest institution of the kind in town. Today, like all the other negro schools, it is very much overcrowded and again with one or two others has the largest attendance of any in town.

The daily average attendance of the scholars is also very good. Probably the school life of these scholars is a larger factor in their lives than it is in those of others and the incentives for regular attendance are great, but the fact remains that they do attend and profit by the instruction given by the school, and in time the community is the gainer by it.

In fact the Summer Hill school, judging it by the ordinary standards, is found to be a school attended and well taught and one that is doing much benefit to those who are its scholars and those who come in contact with these scholars.

In short it is, to say it very simply—a good school.



A SKETCH OF THE FRONT ROW SPECTATORS AT THE SAM JONES MEETING LAST NIGHT IN THE TABERNACLE.

THE CHURCH AND WOMAN

Sam Jones Preached This Morning on the Holy Spirits in Relation to Woman.

THREE THOUSAND WERE THERE

Woman, He Said, Can Talk, and She Was Meant To Do It, Too.

HE TELLS WHY HE USES SLANG

It is a Part of the Procession Like the Tambourine of the Salvation Army Girl—He Doesn't Believe in Division and Strife, but in Unity. Some Rich Humor and Solid Facts.

Sam Jones "touched them up" this morning at the tabernacle in his own artistic style. About 3,000 people were present, mostly women.

He spoke upon the power of the holy spirit in its relation to woman's work in the church. He said that woman's work was always done, except when some man stepped in and objected, and then they retired. They had their work to do. The old ship of Zion was a side wheel steamer and she would turn about in the river if one of the wheels was locked. Let both wheels turn and we will all take a bee line for the millennium above.

"I expect," he said, "to see some member of the Georgia legislature pass an act entitled 'an act to amend the Acts of the Apologists, just to get things their way.' There was no discommuting the fact that a woman could talk, and God Almighty would never have given her that power and then told her to keep her mouth shut. I like to see a woman talk, but she ought not to make too many jestures and jump up.

"These theological 'cemeteries' have a regular mould to put a fellow in. The students select 'big, loose, like, 'justification by faith,' 'regeneration' and 'sanctification.' You never see the preacher, because he is behind the text. I don't like to talk about Calvin or Wesley used to say, 'I believe in progressive theology and old time religion. In Calvin's time they used to have an idea that just so many people were predestinated to be saved and that it was all fixed before the world was made. I would not read a vinegar almanac with such stuff in it.

"All God wants men to do is what is right, and all the devil wants them to do is what is wrong. God will take you to heaven and the devil will take you to hell. That is all there is in this question. I am a Methodist, just like I am a Jones. It was born in me. I believe Adam was a Methodist, for the first thing he did was to fall.

"Let's leave all and just follow the word of God. If you follow a pope, or a bishop or a D. D. you may go wrong, but you won't go wrong if you follow the Bible. "The only difference between the Christian religion and other kinds of religion is that it has introduced the supernatural. "Atlanta can get to be a unit on everything except religion. The devil likes nothing better than a split among Christians. You can't even get the preachers of Atlanta together. If you ask them all to preach against card playing they won't do it. Some of them will say: 'We will get the grand jury after them.' Well, a preacher ought to save his congregation from the penitentiary if he does not save them from hell.

"If you have no religious method of your own, take somebody else's. If I was a dog and never jumped a rabbit in my life and I saw a bench-legged dog after a rabbit I would help him to catch it." Mr. Jones told how he had preached with and without the divine spirit. All preachers had had this experience.

"W can never preach right," he said,

"or live right, unless we have the baptism of the divine spirit."

He gave a beautiful history of the conversion of Jerry McAuley, and his wife, who at one time were the worst of outcasts in New York. McAuley almost encircled the civilized world.

If God could do so much with such sinners, what could he do in Atlanta if the people prayed for an outpouring of the Holy Ghost. Those good men could clean up the town.

He said he was a sort of Salvation Army man. He told an incident in which a Salvation Army girl was put in prison in Du-Buque for singing on the streets. "I'll Follow Jesus Anywhere, Everywhere." In a cell for thirty days she sang and prayed with the other prisoners.

"People ask me sometimes why I use slang. My slang is sort of like the tambourine the Salvation Army girls use. It's a part of the procession, and it works."

He concluded his discourse with the declaration that Atlanta was never more ripe



MR. W. A. EXCELL, The Popular Cornetist and Musician at the Sam Jones Meeting.

for a grand revival. He had been in the banks, in the stores and in the workshops, and it was in the air.

After the sermon a large number of people went up to be prayed for.

MISSIONARY RALLY TONIGHT

Christian Workers Will Meet at the Second Baptist Church To Discuss Missionary Work.

The mission workers of the city and all members of the central committee will meet this evening at the Second Baptist church and discuss the work in that field. The rally is one of great importance and everybody who can lend a helping hand has been invited to be present. All the city churches and missionary societies of the city will be represented and many visitors from towns throughout the state will be present.

The meeting tonight is of more than usual importance and several announcements may be made and some new ideas for the work in the state will be suggested.

PROTECTS LOCAL AGENTS.

Montgomery, Ala., March 3. Special to The Evening Constitution. The legislature which adjourned last



PROFESSOR E. O. EXCELL, Who Is Leading the Great Chorus at the Sam Jones Meeting.

month made some changes in the insurance laws of the state which are very much more important than would appear from the attention given them by the press of the state. In addition to the general laws regulating the business of insurance in all of its dealings, which was prepared by the underwriters of the state, two other laws were passed.

One of these laws was for the protection of the local agent. It made it unlawful for an insurance company to write business over the heads of its agents, and thereby deprive them of their commission.

SAM JONES'S DEEP SERMON

The Noted Evangelist Spoke Seriously Last Night and Without His Usual Sarcasm.

SERMON WAS AN ABLE ONE, TOO

He Paid Tribute to the Atlanta Press, and After the Sermon Hundreds Flocked to the Altar.

HIS ADVICE TO THE ATLANTA 400

"Religion Is Love, Love Is Loyalty, Loyalty Is a Constant and Never Ending Obedience to the Will of God"—A Great Crowd Attended the Meeting Last Night.

If anybody went to hear Sam Jones last night for the purpose of just laughing at his jokes, he must have found himself strangely out of place. Those who have heard the evangelist often have said that he can preach as serious and as deep a sermon, when he wishes to, as any minister of the gospel living. And that's what he did last evening.

As Mr. Jones himself expressed it, the gathering at the tabernacle last night was the "largest ever seen in Atlanta on a Monday, a day of the week when the people do not turn out. The large build-

ing was filled when the services began.

WHAT SAM JONES DID.

Mr. Jones did three things which marked his meeting:

First, he preached a fine sermon.

Second, he caused hundreds of people to make a resolve to lead better lives.

Third, he paid a glowing tribute to the Atlanta press.

Of course it would not have been Sam Jones if he had not injected some spice into the meeting, and before he began his discourse he disburged some of his characteristic humor. The collection was his subject for a few good jokes. He said:

"Now, brethren, there is that ubiquitous, inevitable collection. It looks as if you are going to pay the money for fixing this building in broken down. You are going to play the homeopathic racket on the collection. There is a man out there who

is going to put a penny in, and he has his whole family with him. You bound, you, if you went to heaven the first thing you'd do would be to dig up the streets to get the gold. (Laughter.) There is a possum-headed rascal out there who won't give a cent and he pays a quarter to get in the peanut gallery at the theater. Put something in the box. If you are poor and haven't any money, put in a lock of your hair. If you are bald-headed, spit in the hat." (Great Laughter.)

Before the sermon was preached the choir rendered many fine selections and Professor Excell sang as a solo the beautiful hymn, "Are you ready for the judgment?"

MR. JONES'S SERMON.

Mr. Jones selected as his text, "This is a faithful saying and worthy of all accep-

I WISH TO COMPLIMENT THE EVENING CONSTITUTION

on its most excellent reports of these meetings. The paper is doing a good and most excellent work, which is appreciated.

tation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am chief."

"I never saw a man," said he, "who was not or had been a sinner. The best man I ever saw was imperfect, and the worst man I ever saw had some good traits that showed he had a noble heart. Between the best man and the worst are all humanity. It is not a safe plan for any one to say that he is a better man than some other person. It is fruitless and does not lift you up or elevate you. Every one must give an account of himself to God. It is a wholesome thing for a man to get down to bedrock facts about his own life. Let him take his bearings as to whether he is leading a life that tends heavenward or hellward. Every person in the great congregation should feel as if there were only predest the preacher himself and God. Religion, salvation and damnation were after all purely personal things.

"This is what every man and woman should say, 'Who am I, what am I, and what is my relation to this world tonight?'"

"No man will ever get to be good unless he first wakes up to the fact that he is very bad. Some people say, 'I never drink, I never curse, I never lie, and I put that down as No. 1 right away. (Cries of Amen.) No man in the scriptures ever said anything good about himself. There was the rich man, who claimed to have kept all the commandments from youth up, and yet Christ saw at once that his heart was eaten with greed and avarice, just as the drunkard's blood is burned up with the fiery whiskey."

The evangelist told of an incident in Bishop Pierce's life, when he collected a dollar from a man for the Bible fund and then asked him what he was going to do for his soul. He was told to go out in the wood and complain to God about how he was neglected and then recite all his many good deeds; after that to get down and pray just as his heart dictated. The advice was followed and the man came and said he had tried the experiment and found that he could not complain, and he didn't know a good thing to tell about. The man and his whole family were converted.

HE APPEALS TO THE FOUR HUNDRED

Mr. Jones said he had a word to say to the four hundred of Atlanta.

After advising some of the self righteous to go home and test the experiment of trying to flutter about their rooms with a pair of wings, he said that people were always coming to him and asking him to "clean up so and so."

"Let me say a word to the four hundred of Atlanta," said he, "I know that among them there are some of the noblest hearts that ever beat in a human breast. They are always ready to heed the cry of the suffering and destitute. The young girls who whirl about in the dance are willing to watch far into the night beside those who are sick. We are not here to upbraid them; we are here to ask them to give their noble hearts to God. Christ forbid that the preachers should seek to arraign class against class and sinners against sinners."

He said it was not hard to save the libertine, the drunkard, the thief and the sinners debauched in crime, but it was

It takes the men who have been the worst sinners to make the best workers in the Church of God. SAM JONES.

son. You dirty dog, you'd be in hell right now if you should drop dead. An old lady asked me to go for her old man and clean him up. Why bless your life, the old gal is the one who needs cleaning up herself."

Just then an old man who had been crying out "amen" all during the discourse, once more said it, and his wife by his side, gave him a most suggestive nudge.

ON A COMPROMISE.

"The churches," said Mr. Jones, "are filled up with fellows who came in on a sort of compromise. They just thought they would join if God would rather have it so. The way to feel is that you are a hell deserving sinner and would be in hell this minute if it wasn't for the grace of God."

He gave the testimony of his old mother and father and his grandfather, who died when he had reached the age of ninety-two years, to prove to himself that the saying mentioned in the text was a faithful one. He related a story about a Chattanooga brewer who went out of the whiskey business to serve God and drifted into utmost poverty. In his distress he was offered a place with a brewery at \$20 a month, and he refused, saying he would go down to his death rather than go back on the vows he had made to his God. He has now been aided by church people and is preaching the gospel and saving souls.

Mr. Jones closed his services by asking all who wished to be prayed for to come forward and take his hand. During the singing of a hymn hundreds came up and expressed a desire to live better lives.

A TRIBUTE TO THE PRESS.

Just before the close the evangelist said he wished to thank the press of Atlanta for the noble work it was doing to help make the revival a success. "Next to the pulpit," he said, "the press can do the greatest good for the kingdom of God in this world. May the blessings of God rest upon the newspapers of the city and on all the editors and reporters personally."

THE ATLANTA PRESS IS DOING A GREAT WORK

for this revival. Next to the pulpit the Press has the greatest power for good in this world. May God bless the newspaper men of Atlanta. SAM JONES.

STUART IN AFTERNOON.

HE PREACHED TO A LARGE CROWD AT THE TABERNACLE.

Mr. Stuart Selected as His Subject the "Power of the Holy Spirit," and He Delivered a Strong Sermon from the Text.

More than one hundred people came forward yesterday afternoon and taking Rev. George Stuart by the hand said to him with eyes filled with tears:

"I am away from God; pray for me. There were the old and the young, men and women. One man, old in years, came with his wife by his side and they were both sobbing as the husband said in a choking voice:

"My wife here has been praying for me. I am away from my God."

Mr. Stuart preached the sermon yesterday afternoon, Mr. Jones not being present. He selected as his subject the "Power of the Holy Spirit." He said this power underlies all the successful work of the Christian church. If the Christian religion is not supernatural it was not anything. Christians are powerless without the Holy Spirit. The incident of the Savior restoring the blind man's sight was given as an illustration of the power of the spirit, as no man could use the same earth and the same pool and perform the same wonderful results.

"We may have theology," exclaimed the speaker, "we may have systems and learning and science, but without the power of Almighty God, this poor world will go groining in darkness and blindness."

Mr. Stuart said he had seen the power of the Holy Spirit and he believed it would be manifest in Atlanta before the revival was over.

It was only the power of God that could lift poor, suffering humanity above the sorrows and troubles of this earth. "I will send the comforter to you," said Christ, and He will do it.

In this part of his discourse Mr. Stuart related two or three incidents which moved his audience to tears. Men and women were weeping throughout the large congregation.

SOME PATHETIC INCIDENTS.

He told of the poor woman unto whom a minister's wife had been kind. The minister's wife died and the poor old woman asked some one if it would be right for her to place some wild flowers on the casket which she had gone out in the woods to gather. "I had no money," she said, "to buy any fine flowers." She was told that the offering would be acceptable, and on the day of the funeral she slipped up to the casket and timidly laid the wild flowers on the foot of the coffin, while she whispered: "I give these to one who did so much for me."

He told the incident of a lady in Nashville, who was told that she must leave her family and go to a distant city to submit to a surgical operation, which was exceedingly dangerous. She called upon Mr. Stuart and said: "I cannot leave my poor little children." He prayed with her and she arose from her knees and said: "It is God's will, and I will submit." She kissed her little ones goodbye and it was forever, for she died under the surgeon's knife. With her last breath she whispered: "They will, and not mine be done." In that hour of fearful trial she was sustained by the Holy Spirit.

He compared the spirit of the living God to a great sea, where the ship rides in

safety when rocked by the tempest, while the ships near the shore were wrecked upon the rocks. Those who go to the deep sea of God's love will weather the storms of life, while those who hug too close to the earth will get down.

The Holy Spirit, he said, would lead you, but always in keeping with His revealed word. A Christian man once shouted at a revival: "Glory be to God," and another man sitting near by said: "I would give the whole world for such an experience."

And the first man replied: "That's what I have given for it."

"Lay down the world," exclaimed the speaker, "and the Holy Spirit will come unto you."

He closed by stating that you could not receive the Holy Spirit unless you let go the things of this earth and come with clean hands and pure hearts.

After the sermon he invited all those who wish to come to him and say "I am away from God; pray for me," to come forward, and a great many responded to the invitation.

SELLING HYMN BOOKS.

There has been some criticism of the manner of distributing the hymn books at the revival going on in the tabernacle.

Professor E. O. Excell, who has charge

of the music, is selling his books, which are to be used during the meeting, for 35 cents each. He states that the amount will be returned if the purchaser wishes it after the revival is over.

There are many, it is contended, who are not able to purchase the books, and if they advance the money would not like to ask for its return.

All hymns sung at the meetings are from the books sold by Professor Excell, and unless you have one of the books you cannot well join in the singing unless you happen to be familiar with the words of the hymns selected.

The books are sold by ushers who pass around among the congregation.

It has been suggested that the better way would be to raise a sum of money by a general collection, after the amount expended on the building had been secured, and that this be used to buy several hundred copies of the hymn books for distribution in the congregation, the books being distributed and taken up regularly. In this way none of them would be lost.

If some such plan was adopted it is suggested there would be more singing by the congregation, and there would be no discrimination against those who are not financially able to invest 35 cents for a copy of the hymn book.

THE VOTE TO DATE.

FOR THE PRIZE BICYCLES.

The leaders on the boys' side of the bicycle contest have passed the 6,000 mark, and one of the girls has got beyond 4,000, with two others close behind and more within easy distance. There was a general forward movement all along the line on both sides during the day. The vote stands:

BOYS.

Walter Echols.....6,528

Edmond Riorden.....6,125

Walter B. Reeves.....1,719

Phillip P. Bethea.....943

Arnold Kessell.....478

J. Howard Davis.....433

Alvin Belleisle.....361

Claude Baker.....357

Charlie Thomas.....317

Ben Belagur.....269

Frank Esckridge.....228

Perry Schermerhorn.....226

Paul Williamson.....211

De Witt Tildon.....161

Will R. Brown.....159

Edward Scott.....143

Berry Johnson.....135

Sidney Evans.....127

Geo. T. Lewis, Jr.....103

William Pope.....96

William B. Atkinson.....94

Hugo Winkler.....73

John House.....69

Boice Pleasanton.....57

GIRLS.

Ora Hilburn.....4,064

May Asbury.....3,674

Maud Collins.....3,107

Carrie Baylor.....1,788

Ethel Sampler.....717

Pearl Blasingame.....634

Clara Freeman.....609

Gertrude Alexander.....603

Derrelle Horsey.....433

Daisy Harris.....368

Cora Reynolds.....241

Nyrtle Wood.....223

Flattie Dickerson.....209

Sadie Miller.....205

Ruby Fulton.....191

Norma Pritchard.....178

Emma Tapler.....140

Mamie Kessell.....138

Selma Agricola.....134

Ione Hanson.....133

Lillian Nichols.....117

Carrie Boyce.....103

Susie S. Bone.....101

Amelia Davis.....67

Gertrude Quinn.....65

Catarrh

Mrs. Josephine Polhill, of Due West, S. C., had a severe case of catarrh, which finally became so deep-seated that she was entirely deaf in one ear, and part of the bone in her nose sloughed off. The best physicians treated her in vain, and she used various applications of sprays and washes to no avail. Fourteen bottles of S. S. S. promptly reached the seat of the disease, and cured her sound and well.

S. S. S. never fails to cure a blood disease, and it is the only remedy which reaches deep-seated cases. Guaranteed pure—by name. Bottle free lead, 40¢; box, 1.00.

The value of the mineral output of Montana for 1896 is as follows: Copper, \$2,400,000; silver, \$2,750,000; gold, \$2,400,000; lead, \$100,000; total, \$7,550,000.

month made some changes in the insurance laws of the state which are very much more important than would appear from the attention given them by the press of the state. In addition to the general laws regulating the business of insurance in all of its dealings, which was prepared by the underwriters of the state, two other laws were passed.

One of these laws was for the protection of the local agent. It made it unlawful for an insurance company to write business over the heads of its agents, and thereby deprive them of their commission.

Fashion's Model Paper Patterns

are the best and most economical of all Paper Patterns.

They are guaranteed to be the most perfect in fit, and the latest and standard styles.

In order to make them widely known we will send any design post paid for.

Fashion Sheets for the asking at Taylor's.

240 Marietta St. (Successor to Taylor & Galpin).

POSITIONS SECURED FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

By the Southern Shorthand and Business University.

In "The Grand," Atlanta, Ga., and "The Haddington," Norfolk, Va. The Leading Business Training Schools of the Southern States. Over 6,000 Graduates in Lucrative Positions.

SPRING TERM NOW OPEN. Special Inducements to those entering during the Next Fifteen Days.

Our Graduates always secure positions. The demand for Bookkeepers and Stenographers is greater than the supply.

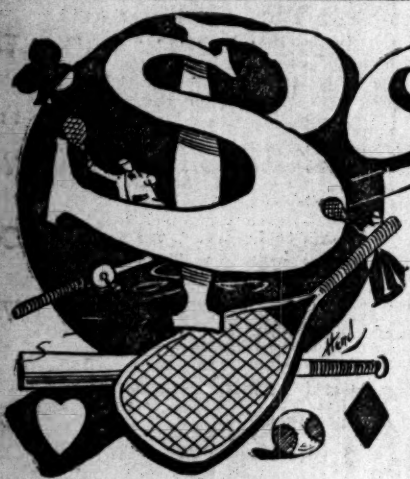
References: This University holds letters of high commendation from Governor W. Y. Atkinson, Ex-Governor W. J. Northen, Ex-Governor J. B. Gordon, Ex-Governor Jos. E. Brown, Ex-Governor A. H. Colquitt, Ex-Mayor Porter King, Ex-Mayor J. B. Goodwin, Ex-Mayor W. A. Hemphill, Ex-Mayor J. T. Glenn, and a large majority of the leading business men of Atlanta, HANDSOME CATALOGUE SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

\$25.00 for a Business Course better than that given by any other College in the South. . . .

Enter Now! A Position Awaits You!

\$25.00 for a Business Course better than that given by any other College in the South. . . .

Employment is Plentiful, Laborers Few!



FITZ STOCK IS RISING

Corbett Men Are Willing Now To Accept Poorer Odds Than They First Held Out For.

TARAL NOW PLACES HIS MONEY

He Was Holding Out for 2 to 1, but Has Compromised on Odds of 10 to 8.

A QUIET TIP BEING TOLD ALOUD

It Is Said That Corbett Intends To Force The Fight and Fitzsimmons's Friends Say If It Is True Bob Will Surely Win.

New York, March 9.—Speculative sportsmen are inclined to think that now is the best time for placing bets on the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight instead of waiting till a few days before the fight.

Only on two occasions that Fitzsimmons has appeared in the ring in this country has he been the favorite before the fight. This was in his fight with Sharkey and the last battle with Peter Maher. As he is always sure to be in good shape when he fights, the sports fancy that the tables may turn this time, and that he will enter the ring on St. Patrick's day an odds-on favorite. At least this was the impression yesterday and the sports who have remained under cover all along come out and backed him.

Fred Taral, who had held out for 2 to 1, compromised at 10 to 8. He says he will wager \$2,000 more on the champion at these odds. Jimmy Hayes also was willing to snap at several offers of even money on Corbett and invested several hundred dollars. Ed Mall wagered \$800 to \$1,000 with a local sport on Fitzsimmons and says he is ready to speculate more at the same price.

Joe Harris authorized Jake Shipsey, the bookmaker, to back Fitzsimmons for him to the extent of \$300. Harris declares that he got good odds.

There is a quiet tip going the rounds that Corbett intends to force the fighting. Fitzsimmons's friends say that if this is true Bob will certainly win, as he likes this kind of fighting. During Corbett's mill with Mitchell it will be remembered that Jim lost his temper and the admirers of the Cornishman contend that if he does this again this time it will be all up with him.

PICTURES MAY NOT BE TAKEN

Attachment Issued Against the Kinestoscope May Prevent the Fight from Being Photographed.

New York, March 9.—Three sets of photographs of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight for the kinestoscope have been attached by the sheriff.

Edward Gregg, who made the machines, asserts that \$4,000 is still due him on their manufacture. As a result of the attachment the fight may not be photographed.

WANTED IN MARIETTA.

This morning Lewis Brown and Perry Nichols, two young white men, were arrested by Patrolman Sheridan, on a warrant charging them with assault and battery.

They are wanted in Marietta, where, it is alleged, they assaulted another young man with a pocket knife. They deny their guilt and expressed a willingness to go to Cobb county at once and stand trial.

A SERIOUS SHOOTING AFFAIR

A Quarrel Over a Woman Is the Cause of a Fight Which Nearly Cost a Life.

Richmond, Va., March 9.—A Danville, Va., special to The Dispatch says: A serious but not fatal shooting affray occurred early yesterday at the corner of Pickett and Henry streets, North Danville, in which Bruce T. Adams, a young married man, was shot three times by Wallace Riley. Both of the parties are white operatives of the Riverside mills.

The two men met this morning, and as the result of a quarrel in which a woman is said to be concerned, Adams, it is alleged, attacked Riley, knocking him down. Riley thereupon drew a .38-caliber pistol and fired four shots at Adams at close range.

One bullet entered the right breast and passed out under the arm, another passed through the left thigh, the third entered the left hand and the fourth punctured Adams's coat.

None of the wounds are dangerous. The merits of the controversy have not yet been made known.

Riley is out under \$200 bail.

THE WEATHER.

(KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE FROG.)



The high pressure area that was spread over the eastern half of the United States yesterday morning has moved eastward and is now passing off the coast, while its center has dropped south as far as the coast of Virginia. A second high is moving in from the extreme northwest, central now in the Dakotas. Between these two highs is a trough of low barometer extending from Lake Michigan to Texas. The pressure is lowest at Chicago. The calmed influence of these opposing forces is causing cloudy and unsettled weather over the entire country from the Rockies to the Atlantic, with rain falling this morning at Marquette, Chicago, Kansas City, Nashville, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Washington and Buffalo. It has been raining for the past twenty-four hours in the Mississippi valley and over the states east and north from Texas. The heaviest falls have occurred in Tennessee and the central Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

The temperature has fallen in the Missouri valley and westward to the Rockies and in Florida. Elsewhere there has been a general rise, most marked in the Ohio valley.

GENERAL WEATHER REPORT.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 a. m. March 9, 1897:

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 a. m.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Precipitation 24 hrs.
New York, cloudy.	36	38	Trace	
Washington, raining.	38	39	.04	
Baltimore, raining.	38	39	.04	
Jacksonville, foggy.	54	54	.00	
Atlanta, foggy.	46	43	.00	
St. Paul, cloudy.	42	42	.00	
Montgomery, cloudy.	56	56	.00	
Vicksburg, cloudy.	56	56	.00	
New Orleans, cloudy.	56	56	.00	
Mobile, cloudy.	56	56	.00	
Galveston, cloudy.	56	56	.00	
Corpus Christi, cloudy.	70	70	.00	
Omaha, cloudy.	52	52	.00	
Cincinnati, raining.	58	58	.00	
Buffalo, raining.	40	34	.04	
Marquette, raining.	50	54	.32	
Chicago, raining.	50	54	.32	
St. Louis, cloudy.	40	50	1.46	
Kansas City, raining.	38	28	Trace	
Omaha, cloudy.	40	50	1.46	
Huron, S. D., cloudy.	4	6	.00	
Bismarck, N. D., clear.	4	6	.00	
Port Smith, cloudy.	70	70	.00	

*Below zero.

J. B. MARSHALL, Local Forecast Official.

For holding books and papers a new combined cover and stand has an arm attached to the cover, so that when it is opened the arm fastens the back of the cover together V-shaped, to hold the book or paper in a nearly upright position for use.

NIGHT SCHOOL FOR POOR GIRLS

Another of the Popular Institutions Started Last Night.

MEANS MUCH GOOD TO THEM

Mr. Hugh Inman, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hemphill, Colonel Bray, Captain Hendrix, Major Slaton, Miss Hemphill and Others Attend the Opening Session of the New School.

Last night, at the Edgewood Avenue public school building, eleven bright-eyed little girls assembled to be enrolled as members of the new Girls' Night school.

They were all timid, and anxiously looking around to see what they were going to do at their new school.

These girls came from the poor families of East Atlanta and are all working to help support their families. Some of them have never before attended a school, while others have been to school, but were compelled to stop and go to work and earn their livelihood.

To see these girls working all day unsatisfied with the little knowledge they have picked up, and when the night comes, to attend this school with the hope of up-building themselves, certainly must touch a sympathetic chord in any human nature.

Last night a test of their knowledge was made in order that they might be classified into four grades.

Mrs. Coia Spear, the principal of the new night school, said last night: "We are merely testing the applicants tonight in order that we may classify them."

"There will be four grades. We will have classes five nights out of the week, just as the regular schools have five days, and will hold from 7 to 9:30 o'clock every night."

TEACHERS HAVE VOLUNTEERED.

Mrs. Spear is very enthusiastic over her new work. There are several teachers of the schools of this city, who have volunteered to assist in starting the school. After this the pupils will flock to the school.

Mr. H. T. Inman has come to the front with \$150 to start them off with, and Mrs. Hemphill is furnishing the books which they shall begin with.

The pupils enrolled last night are as follows:

Effie Whitley, Nellie Blunt, Ida Snider, Ada Sharpton, Belle Weaver, Gertrude Palmer, Ada Palmer, Ella Crouch, Ruby Wingfield and Ella Everett.

Most of them work in the factories near the school.

Mrs. Hemphill is very enthusiastic about the school. In fact, it was she who went before the board and asked for the adoption of the school.

Many were present at the opening, among whom are:

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hemphill, Colonel Bray, of the board of education; Captain Hendrix, Major Slaton, Miss Belle Hemphill, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Myrtle Smith and Mrs. Harris, who teaches in Ivy street school.

There are already seventy applications for seats in the new school, a great many being away on account of timidity.

In a few days the school will be in good working order and will no doubt prove to be a grand success.

TURNERS ELECT OFFICERS.

A Splendid Set of Men Are Put at the Helm of the Popular Organization.

Yesterday the regular yearly election of officers of the Atlanta Turn Verein Association was held.

The association has enjoyed a most prosperous year under the old administration and with the men at the head of it, who were elected yesterday, it bids well to even surpass this record.

This is one of the strongest and most prominent German associations in the south and is doing a great work in the city.

The new officers are as follows:

Mr. George Ritzman, president; Mr. W. D. Diermer, secretary and treasurer; Mr. Chris. Rauchenberg, vice president; Mr. H. Bleim, assistant secretary and treasurer; Messrs. Harry Manno, chairman; C. J. Belsler and C. Lempe are on the executive committee. Entertainment committee—J. H. Cassirer, chairman; George Berlin and George Mann.

This is a good set of officers, and with the 130 members already enrolled, the Atlanta Turn Verein starts out their new year under good and pleasing circumstances.

THE RAILROADS TAKE COGNIZANCE

Preparing To Show There Is No Discrimination Existing.

OFFICERS WILL NOT ATTEND

They Have Not Been Invited To Be Present—New Depot at Nashville. Dr. C. M. Drake Is Ill—Rumblings of the Rail.

The railroads have taken cognizance of the protest over a discrimination in freight rates which the wholesale men and manufacturers of Atlanta are sending up. They have read all the reports which the newspapers have published regarding the meeting which is to be held tomorrow afternoon to discuss the situation and will await the result of this meeting with great interest.

A peculiar feature about the meeting is that the railroad officers have not been invited to attend.

The call which has been issued includes only business men, and the local representatives of the freight department of the roads have not been given an invitation to attend and explain if they can the rates which apply to Atlanta.

The railroad men, however, believe that a committee will be appointed to wait upon them in an effort to adjust the matter and they will be prepared for the visit. They have prepared a list of tariff sheets showing the railroad rates which apply to Atlanta and other cities throughout the country, and by these sheets they hope to convince the shippers that there is no discrimination, but that the present rates are as low as can be put into effect.

The business men claim that the official classification to Atlanta and points south of the Ohio river is much higher than it is on the same shipments to points north of the river.

The railroad men admit that this may be true, but at the same time they say if an investigation is made it will prove that the rates are evened up by the classification on other shipments which are different to points north of the river.

The subject of freight rates is a very intricate one, and it will be several months before an adjustment can be made if one is secured at all.

NASHVILLE'S NEW DEPOT.

While Atlanta is agitating the question of a new depot the city of Nashville is having one completed at a cost of \$50,000.

Nashville has suffered for years from the want of a new passenger station, and the city is now making a great improvement and will add much to the appearance of the city.

DR. DRAKE ILL.

Dr. C. M. Drake, chief surgeon of the Southern railway, is confined to his room on Peachtree street. Dr. Drake returned from Washington last week in an ill condition and has not been able to leave his room since that time. His condition is not serious and he hopes to be able to get to his office within a few days.

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

Major G. H. Higdon, chief engineer of the Southern railway, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. W. E. Gaut, will reach Atlanta this afternoon from Washington. Major Hudson is on one of his regular trips of inspection over the system.

Mr. J. A. Dodson, general roadmaster of the Southern, is spending the day in Atlanta on a business trip.

James Burke, traveling freight agent of the Queen and Crescent route at Chattanooga, was in the city today.

The celebrated injunction suit against the Seaboard Air-Line, Southern and other railroads, will come before Judge Hughes, at Norfolk, tomorrow.

COLLECTOR SANFORD'S NEW BOND.

Now that Governor Atkinson has decided to permit Mr. T. V. Sanford to make a new bond as tax collector of Floyd county, peace has been restored between the Capital and the Hill City.

Mr. Sanford's first bond was for about \$15,000 and was signed by the Fidelity and Security Company of Baltimore.

The first bond having been lost between Rome and Atlanta, possibly while changing cars at Kingston, or in some other mysterious manner, he will now have to go to work and secure a duplicate, which will necessarily require some little time.

Miss Moya Hennessey, who was married recently in Paris to Vincent Leon de Jans, is a descendant on her mother's side of Timothy Mather, an elder brother of Increase Mather. She is a beautiful woman and a favorite in English society.

RIFLES' TRIP FOR SUMMER

Popular Atlanta Company Will Go on a Pleasure Outing.

LIEUT. ASKEW HAS RESIGNED

General Regret at His Retirement from the Service—Interesting Gossip Among the Soldier Boys of the State This Week.

The Atlanta Rifles, one of Atlanta's crack military companies, have on foot a great trip this summer.

The company will not be among those that go to the state encampment, and they are trying to arrange for a pleasure trip. The proposed trip has been frequently discussed by the members at their meetings, and it is now taking definite form. They will leave Atlanta in a special chartered train, carrying with them a number of their friends.

Where they will go to has not yet been definitely decided. Virginia Beach has been spoken of and received favorably among the boys. A committee will be appointed at the next regular meeting to make deals with the railroads and arrange for the transportation.

The trip will occupy fully two weeks, and if the ideas of the Rifle boys are carried out there is a great time in store for them.

SAM ASKEW RESIGNS.

Sam Askew, first lieutenant of company K, state volunteer troops, has sent in his resignation.

Captain Massey, of the company, has had it in his hands for several days, but it has not been turned over to the colonel of the regiment.

Lieutenant Askew is one of the most popular men in the state service. He has been connected with the Georgia volunteers for a number of years, beginning as a private in the ranks of the Gate City Guards.

His promotion has been rapid. He has served with the Capital City Guards and was made lieutenant of company K.

LIEUTENANTS MAURY AND STOKES.

At the resignation of Lieutenant Askew, it was left with the members of company K who should be their successors.

Second Lieutenant Maury was the unanimous selection for the office of first lieutenant, and Sergeant Stokes was accordingly promoted to succeed Maury.

Company K express their regret at the resignation of Askew, as he has been with the company since it was first organized. They passed resolutions of regret that will be framed and a copy sent to their old lieutenant.

ROMB LIGHT GUARDS.

There was a rousing meeting held by the Romb Light Guards a few nights ago, when the coming encampment was discussed. It was the unanimous sentiment that they would go to camp with the intention of behaving in an orderly and soldierly way.

This company has no first lieutenant at present. While this matter was not brought up at the meeting, it is known that Second Lieutenant A. S. Harper will receive the promotion.

AT ALBANY.

On the 23d of this month there will be held at Albany a big chautauque. The Albany Guards have invited several of the companies throughout the state to be present on the 23d and take part in the ceremonies of the day.

The Guards will entertain all of the companies that come at their army.

Among the companies that will go to Albany are the Columbus Guards and the Brown Fencibles. These are the two crack companies of Columbus, and they will cut quite a dash in the parade to be held at Albany.

There was a joint meeting of these two companies held in Columbus, and they decided to accept the invitation of the Albany Guards and attend the chautauque.

ADJUTANT WRIGLEY.

Arthur Wrigley, of Macon, has been appointed to the position of adjutant of the second battalion, Second regiment of Georgia volunteers.

Adjutant Wrigley is one of the most popular men in the Second regiment and his appointment was gratefully received by his friends.

CLARKE RIFLES.

The Clarke Rifles, at Athens, Ga., will be among the companies that will go to the encampment at Griffin this year. This is one of the best equipped companies in the state and they will make a good showing on the parade ground at Griffin.

HEARD ACTING ADJUTANT.

Orders have been sent out from the headquarters of the Sixth Georgia regiment that Lieutenant C. H. Heard will act as adjutant until further orders.

Captain W. A. Wilkins, Jr., the adjutant of the regiment, has been assigned to special duty. Hence the orders from headquarters.

Internal Disturbances

Are the source of nine-tenths of all bodily discomforts. No one is always free from the distressing conditions caused by the inability of the digestive organs to meet the demands made upon them. When you have headache, nausea, dizziness, bad breath or disagreeable taste in the mouth, one dose of

Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy

Will give immediate relief, and a few more entirely correct the unpleasant condition. It acts promptly and pleasantly, tones the stomach and restores the organs of digestion to a healthy state. IT MAKES LIFE WORTH LIVING.

50 Cents a Bottle of All Druggists.

HERE'S \$10.00 FOR YOU!

It Is in Gold and You Can Get It If You Are a Good Enough Guesser to Prophecy the Outcome of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons Fight.

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION GUESSING MATCH. FITZ OR JIM?

1. Who will get the decision?
2. In what round?
3. Minutes and seconds of last round?
4. Remarks

Name
Address

The fight will take place on March 17th, and all guesses must be received by midnight on March 15th, in order to be valid. Address the coupons to

THE SPORTING EDITOR,
EVENING CONSTITUTION,
ATLANTA, GA.

College Park..

Atlanta's Most Cultured Suburb

SO RAPID and substantial have been the improvements at College Park that the Atlanta and West Point Railroad has put on a schedule giving twenty trains daily between that place and the Union Depot.

The price of lots has been reduced and people seeking desirable residence property can find none more inviting than that at College Park. Splendid schools and colleges furnish every advantage for the proper education of boys and young women. Houses are constantly being erected and are always rented before completed. Not a vacant house at College Park! Any information desired can be obtained from

W. A. HEMPHILL, OR D. U. SLOAN, Agent,
Constitution Office, At College Park.

VOWS WERE SOON BROKEN.

William Saunders secured a divorce from his wife yesterday, charging that she had violated her marriage vows. The verdict was granted by the jury without leaving the jury box.

The music halls of London regularly employ over 12,000 people.

ONE CENT A WORD

Pays for "ads" in the Want Column of

The Evening Constitution.

To day's and Cotton Exports

A SLIGHT DECLINE IN COTTON CONTRACTS

Attributed to the War Cloud in Europe--Active Stocks
Are Lower and Wheat Gains a Fraction.

EXCHANGE GOSSIP.

By Private Wire to Paine-Murphy Co.
New York, March 9.—People who are interested in sugar and who have just returned from Washington, admit that the present sentiment there is in favor of a specific duty on sugar. They are not, however, convinced that this will be changed either in committee or house to a high ad valorem duty when the cases are brought before the framers of the law. It is a fact that there is a concealed protection in an ad valorem duty on raw sugars which amounts to almost 3-16 cents per pound. All sorts of reports are certain to come from Washington, but ad valorem duties, with the present differential on refined, are expected to be the final outcome.

Consols, 11-15 for money, and 112-1-16 for account.

London, 2 p. m., steady.

London, 2 p. m.—Bar silver quiet—29-1-16.

Prices for American stocks, consols, etc., show London markets generally steady and do not bear out the alarming dispatches in some of the morning papers.

There was talk last evening that the Manhattan dividend might be made 1 1/4 as a compromise. This, however, was regarded as doubtful on account of the comparatively small amount of stock owned.

The decline in Western Union was due to weakness in Manhattan. The stocks are close together in the room and traders who were bearish on one sold some of the other.

The decline in Jersey Central was credited to Mr. Well, but was chiefly on traders' sales. The only fact attracting much attention was the purchase of stock on a scale by J. W. Davis & Co.

Americans in London closed steady.

Earnings—Illinois for the month of February—increased \$4,48.

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, March 9.—There was an attempt on the part of a certain clique to open the market down by brokers who were not successful owing to the appearance of a fair supply of buying orders.

London cables received just before the opening stated that the market there was somewhat lower than the official prices, which would lead one to suppose London only bought very sparingly at the opening.

Tobacco was abnormally active, but the bulk of the trading looked like matched orders. There was some covering of shorts, and the selling was by brokers who are supposed to execute orders for insiders.

The interest on the floor centered on the Manhattan dividend. When it was announced that it had been reduced 1 percent, it immediately sold down 1 percent on very light sales.

Generally the market had a good undertone but outside business was extremely limited.

New York Stock Quotations.

Yesterday's Today's 2 p. m. Close. Open. N. Y. T.

Am'n Sugar Refining 13 1/2 13 1/2

Bur. and Quincy 10 10 10

Chicago Gas 10 10 10

Edison Gen. Elec 35 35 35

American Tobacco 7 7 7

Jersey Central 49 49 49

Louisville and Nash. 49 49 49

Missouri Pacific 24 24 24

Northwestern 10 10 10

Southern Railway 28 28 28

Northern Pacific 28 28 28

New York Central 26 26 26

Omaha 26 26 26

Pacific Mail 26 26 26

Reading 24 24 24

Rock Island 24 24 24

St. Paul 24 24 24

Union Pacific 24 24 24

Western Union 24 24 24

American Spirits 13 13 13

U. S. Leather 13 13 13

Manhattan 13 13 13

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Non Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, March 9.—Liverpool futures opened quiet at practically yesterday's close; sales 6,000 bales; middling 3 11-16.

The 2 p. m. cables showed a slight improvement in the spring and fall months with an advance of 1-32 in spots, but part of this gain was lost at the close.

On account of the weakness in Liverpool the New York market opened 5 to 6 points under yesterday's close, May touching 17 1/2, but at the decline there was some buying.

Under this influence May advanced 1/32, but as soon as the decline was over the market lost the advance.

On the whole, the market lost the advance of 1/32 to 5,000, 1,000 to 1,600.

Receipts in Liverpool were 1,000 bales; shipments 1,000 bales.

Work easy and unchanged.

Prime sales 700 bales.

Quoted quite often happens, as stated today when Liverpool advanced yesterday.

On account of the weakness in Liverpool the New York market opened 5 to 6 points under yesterday's close, May touching 17 1/2, but at the decline there was some buying.

Under this influence May advanced 1/32, but as soon as the decline was over the market lost the advance.

On the whole, the market lost the advance of 1/32 to 5,000, 1,000 to 1,600.

Receipts in Liverpool were 1,000 bales; shipments 1,000 bales.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Following are the receipts at the ports today compared with the same day last year:

Galveston, 1897, 1896, 1,111, 1,308

New Orleans, 1,411, 1,311

Mobile, 1,014, 1,111

Charleston, 1,102, 1,211

Norfolk, 1,100, 1,211

Houston, 1,100, 1,211

Memphis, 1,100, 1,211

Augusta, 1,100, 1,211

Estimated receipts at all ports 15,000 bales, against 14,500 last year and 21,750 in 1896.

Estimated receipts at New Orleans tomorrow 5,000 to 5,500, against 5,150 last year and 11,275 in 1896.

Estimated receipts at Houston tomorrow 1,500, against 2,400 last year and 1,111 in 1896.

The official close of the cotton market, at 3 o'clock, this afternoon (New York time), was as follows:

March, 6 1/2-6 3/4; April, 6 1/2-6 3/4; May, 6 1/2-6 3/4

June, 6 1/2-6 3/4; July, 6 1/2-6 3/4; August, 6 1/2-6 3/4

September, 6 1/2-6 3/4; October, 6 1/2-6 3/4; November, 6 1/2-6 3/4

December, 6 1/2-6 3/4; January, 6 1/2-6 3/4

February, 6 1/2-6 3/4; March, 6 1/2-6 3/4

April, 6 1/2-6 3/4; May, 6 1/2-6 3/4

June, 6 1/2-6 3/4; July, 6 1/2-6 3/4

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before him, which the human ostrich seemed to enjoy. The ostrich was served without any garnishment whatever, not even the leather heads of the old-time tacks, and it seemed to be really an epicurean treat for the man from the Empire State. After he had finished with the fricassee of tacks, called for the desert. This was a most palatable dish for the gentleman with the wonderful appetite. It consisted of a plain first-class lamp chimney. It was a lovely piece of work, with a frilled top, and as transparent as Lake Holland ice. If he had enjoyed the other courses, the very peculiar lamp chimney, he simply went into rapture over the lamp chimney. He daintily picked up the transparent globe between two fingers and bit a large piece out of the frilled top. The last piece had been mutilated, and he continued to chew up the chimney until then topped it off with a drink of plain cold water. After picking his teeth with a severe and rattling he said he felt much better, and thought he could survive until supper time, when his repeat would consist of something highly palatable a ragout of barbed wire, with zinc salad.

The members of the faculty who were present watched the performance very closely, and declared that the articles named actually eaten all the articles named. He stated to the school that he had been living off this diet for three years, and from his appearance, seemed to thrive on this very peculiar meal.

In a case of physicians as to his wonderful digestive power, Harrison stated that before performing his wonderful feat he ate a very heavy meal, consisting entirely of solids, such as meat, bread and the like. He also said he made a business of eating the most solid of solid food, and in the past seven years he had given exhibitions at most of the large colleges throughout the country. He is a small man, with a splendid constitution, and stated he had never been sick a day in his life.

A BRAZILIAN MESSIAH.

The South American Republic Has a Religious Sensation.

From The New York Sun.

Brazil is having trouble with a Messiah who has appeared in the state of Bahia, attended by a band of 3,000 fanatic adherents, armed with Winchester rifles and proclaiming a holy war for the re-establishment of religion and of the monarchy. He asserts that he is Jesus Christ, wears long hair and a blue tunic, and keeps near him two disciples, whom he calls his apostles. He indulges in ecstatic visions, during which he declares that he receives his inspiration from God.

The man's name is Antonio Conselheiro. He comes from the town of Aracaty, in the province of Ceara, where he had a good deal of property and lived comfortably till a terrible domestic tragedy befell him. His mother and his wife were unable to agree, and in order to put an end to their constant squabbles, he had decided to move out of town with his wife. His mother then told him that she would prove the truth of her statement to him. He gave out that he was going off on a journey, but in ambush, and at night he saw a man in the darkness approaching his house. Conselheiro crept up to him and stretched him out dead with one blow of his knife. Then he examined the body to find out who his rival was, and to his horror discovered that he had slain his mother. To insure the success of her plan, she had put on men's clothes and acted the part of the footman's boy.

Conselheiro, out of his mind with despair, and horror at his act, fled, and was not heard from again until his exploits in Bahia became known. He returned to Bahia, and found it easy to gather around him superstitious peasants who believed in his revelations, and were ready to obey him blindly, and to give up their lives for the holy cause. The region where they have collected is in the mountains on the border of Bahia and Pernambuco.

At first they were left alone, but after they had established their authority in a number of villages troops were sent against them by the government. A battle was fought in which Conselheiro lost 150 men, but the government forces were equally routed.

Recently, according to Le Figaro, the fanatics were threatening the town of Joazeiro, and the government sent troops to the coast. Conselheiro, however, holds a very strong position, his men being in the trenches, and his arms and supplies, with a broad stretch of unknown and desolate country behind them.

Conselheiro is a man of great energy and a great deal of cunning. He is a native of Bahia, and has a great deal of influence in that state.

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THE HAUGHTY HOGS.

The hogs are becoming quite bold of late, and seem to feel that their right to roam the streets of our fair city at their own pleasure will never be curtailed. Besides making many places in streets where they "most do congregate" unsafe for ladies to pass, one of the filthy beasts was so bold as to attack a little school girl Wednesday at the old academy during the noon recess.

The little girl was outwitted, using her lunch when she attacked her, threw her down

THE WEATHER

For Georgia—Local rains tonight probably followed by fair Wednesday; warmer tonight.

You Will Not Bother About the Weather
If You Read The Evening Constitution.

VOL. I. NO. 42.

ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1897.

TWO CENTS.

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION.

THE OFFICIAL BALLOT.

OUR POPULAR SCHOOL CONTEST.
TUESDAY, MARCH 9.

Name of School
Name of Pupil
Pupil's Address

Second Edition

3:30 P. M.

BITTER WAR IS NOW ON; GREECE DEFIES POWERS

The Reply to the Ultimatum Has Been Sent, and the Grecian and Turkish Troops Hasten to the Clash of Arms in the Conflict That Is Now Made Inevitable.

ARMIES ON BOTH SIDES FLY TO FRONTIER

Prince Constantine Takes Command and Makes Ready for the Battle—Bridges Are Destroyed and Railroad Tracks Are Torn Up—Headquarters of the Turkish Army Are Cut Off from Salonica. Admirals Give Commands.

Athens, March 8.—The reply of the Greek government to the ultimatum of the powers having been delivered to the foreign representatives here, preparations for hostilities between Greece and Turkey, which are apparently inevitable, are being hurried forward with all possible speed.

Crown Prince Constantine is about to start for the Turkish frontier to assume command of the Greek troops there and several of the Greek transports have landed great quantities of war material and

Berlin dispatches, a fortnight should elapse before any action is taken. At the expiration of that time a pacific form of blockade should be put into operation under which any Greek or other vessel that may be arrested will not be confiscated, but will be released when the blockade is raised.

SALISBURY AND THE QUEEN.

The Two Confer, but the Result of Their Deliberations Are Unknown.

London, March 8.—Lord Salisbury went yesterday to Windsor Castle, where he conferred for some time with the queen. The subject of the conference has not been made public, but it is supposed that it had some bearing on the Cretan question.

According to announcements previously made, the queen is to start for the Riviera on Wednesday, and the prime minister would undoubtedly have visited her majesty under any circumstances prior to her departure.

It is announced here that the French, German and Russian ministers have approved the carrying out of the threat contained in the identical note of the powers to blockade the coasts of Greece in the event of her refusing to accede to the demand that she withdraw her troops from Crete and her fleet from Cretan waters.

GREEKS NOT PLEASED.

They Discuss the Answer Just Made by King George to the Great Powers.

The Greeks of Athens are not pleased with the answer made by King George to the foreign powers.

"He asks for too little," said C. Constantine this morning. "We can plainly see that the Christians will finally be suppressed again and then there will be another war, for Greece will not permit these barbarians to massacre their countrymen." There was a big crowd of the Greeks at



M. DELIYANNIS,
Prime Minister of Greece.

large numbers of horses and mules at Volos. It is reported that the Greek bands have destroyed a number of bridges on railways between Monastir, the present headquarters of the Turkish army, and Salonica.

GREEKS ORDERED TO LEAVE

The Vice Consul Included in the Command of Admiral Canavaro, of the United Fleet.

Canea, March 8.—Admiral Canavaro, commanding the united fleet of the powers, has notified the Greeks here, including the Greek vice consulate, that they must leave the island at once.

It is reported that the siege of Kandamos has been raised and that the Mussulmans who were beleaguered there have moved to a place of safety.

The insurgents made an attack upon the Turkish positions at Akrotiri yesterday, but were stoutly resisted by the Turks and finally repulsed. The insurgents were re-entranced during the night and renewed their attack upon the place today.

MILD MEASURES PROPOSED.

Salisbury and Germany and Italy Agree Upon a Plan To Blockade Greece.

London, March 8.—Communications which Lord Salisbury wired to the powers last evening concerning the reply of Greece to the collective note of the powers have resulted in the concurrence of France and Italy with Great Britain that coercive measures toward Greece should be delayed and negotiations continued at Athens.

A telegram was received at the foreign office from Rome which states that the Italian government considers the Greek note of too negative a character to justify the powers in taking any immediate action.

Dispatches from official sources in Berlin say that certain measures of blockading Greece must be observed, though they may not be immediately enforced.

The form of blockade which Germany favors is something similar to that which was put into operation in 1881, which was pre-eminently a peaceful blockade.

Under the German plan, as outlined in



ANDRE S. SKOUTZES,
Grecian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

the store of Constantine on Edgewood avenue yesterday and they were all against the decision of King George.

"It may be that the American papers have not the full reply made by our king to the other powers and there may be in that part which they did not get something of very great importance," said one of them.

"I am sure that our country would not let King George rule if he had no more patriotism than that."

"Do you remember," said Constantine, "that the crown prince went out and joined his army. Well, it was known at this time what George's answer would be by him, and if there was to be such a submission as the American papers print, what was the use of the crown prince placing himself at the head of his troops?"

"There is something about the affair that we can't understand. If what is in the papers is true, it means that there will be no war. But we either want the Turks driven from Crete or we want it fixed so they can't harm the Christians in any way."

"We telegraphed our services to the



"BILL!"
"JIM!"

LONGSTREET AND BUCK

Patch Up All of Their Old-Time Differences of Opinion and Shake Hands.

THEY CALL UPON PRESIDENT

Who Is Urged To Give General Wade Hampton's Shoes to General Longstreet.

WHILST BUCK WILL HIE TO BRAZIL

The Latest Changes in the Political Kaleidoscope, Which Discloses Reconciliations, Mutual Agreements, Divisions of Pie and Plans for the Future.

Washington, March 8.

Special to The Evening Constitution. Buck and Longstreet have gotten together at last, their visit to the white house, in which the former strongly urged the latter for appointment as commissioner of railroads, the place now held by Wade Hampton, being the token of peace.

If President McKinley makes this appointment, it removes Longstreet from the contest for the ambassadorship of Mexico and makes room for Colonel Buck to press his own claim for the embassy to Brazil. This is highly important to Colonel Buck, because it is well understood that the president will give only first-class mission to Georgia; and if Longstreet was to continue pressing for the Mexican position, both would be imperilled.

Under the arrangement now made the white-winged dove of peace would flutter over the situation which has heretofore been angry and irritable. To those who remember the course of republican history in Georgia, it will be recalled that there was a time when Colonel Buck was not in the leadership, but was quietly pursuing his vocation as clerk of the United States circuit court in Atlanta.

ENTIRE OF LONGSTREET.

The reconstruction leaders of the party had all fallen by the wayside, and the party error committed by Jonathan Norcross in his race for the governorship in throwing aside his negro constituents and calling for a white republican party broke up the activity and the combination which began in 1888 and continued its unworthy career for several years thereafter.

It was in this emergency that General James Longstreet, who had while in Louisiana become attached to the fortunes of the republican party, took up his residence in Georgia. His fame as next in command to Lee, his strong personal character and the prominence which he had attained in the party of his adoption marked him out

BUCK'S CHANCE.

This was Buck's opportunity. Before General Longstreet had a chance to return Buck was formally seated in power. The contest between the two came upon the election of General Harrison to the presidency. Both men made trips to Indianapolis and fought bitterly for recognition.

Colonel Buck succeeded in convincing President Harrison that he had done the hardest work for the party in the campaign and that Longstreet had lagged by the way. The result was Buck's recognition, his appointment to the position of United States marshal and General Longstreet passing four years in obscurity.

When the late campaign opened, Buck had grown weary and cautious. He wanted something bigger than was in sight in Georgia, but it was necessary to combine all interests. He made terms with his old-time enemy, who in turn, pressed by poverty, was willing to make terms with the new dealer. They appeared together in St. Louis; they spoke from the same platform during the campaign; and it was understood that neither one would sign an application for office unless the other had been consulted. It was in this emergency that it was discovered that Longstreet's desire for the Mexican mission would run counter to the wishes of Buck.

TOGETHER NOW.

The call of the two gentlemen upon President McKinley shows that they have reached a modus vivendi. If President McKinley appoints Longstreet to the railroad commissioner's office it will satisfy the wants rather than the ambitions of the latter, while it will leave open the vacant embassy to be claimed by Buck and secured by him—if possible.

All this will raise an interesting state of affairs in Georgia. With Longstreet too old for active leadership and removed from home by services on the Pacific railways and with Buck appointed to a mission so far away as Brazil, the state will be left without leaders. Hanson alone will be left in Georgia, and he will be the active leader of the republican party in that state.

ARGUMENT BEING HEARD.

Judge Marshall Clarke and Hon. Porter King Spoke This Morning in the Thurman Will Case.

Argument of counsel in the Thurman will case was resumed this morning at 9 o'clock before Ordinary Hulsey.

When the hearing adjourned yesterday afternoon Judge Marshall J. Clarke, representing Mrs. Dr. Thurman, was speaking and he continued his speech this morning when the hearing was taken up.

Judge Marshall Clarke takes the position that the will executed by Dr. Thurman in favor of his wife was the natural act of a husband, and that the latter will was signed under undue influence which was brought to bear upon him in eccentric old age.

At 1 o'clock Mr. Porter King began his argument.

The concluding speech will be made by Colonel N. J. Hammond, who is representing Mrs. Florence Underwood. The decision of Ordinary Hulsey will probably be handed down in the morning.

ALIMONY FOR MRS. ARNOLD

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THAT IS THE TALK TODAY

Mrs. Arnold Will Reside in Kentucky, Mr. Arnold in Atlanta, Says C. H. Arnold Today.

INTERESTED PARTIES WON'T TALK

"It's Not a Matter for the Newspapers," Says Mr. Walter R. Brown, Who Is Counsel for Mrs. Lida Pope Arnold—Everybody Is Silent in Regard to the Matter.

"Mrs. Arnold and I have agreed on a settlement of our matters, and I hope the newspapers will stop talking about it. I can't see why they want to drag our troubles before the public, for it has nothing to do with our matters."

In the above card, which was signed by C. H. Arnold, the announcement has been made that the Arnold divorce case will be settled outside of the courts. This statement was verified by Arnold's office this morning, who made the mere announcement that the case would never come to trial provided the conditions of the settlement were carried out.

The settlement between Mr. and Mrs. Arnold was made on February 26th in this city.

The attorneys flatly refused to talk about the matter, and from all evidences the counsel for both sides have made an agreement to keep silent as to the character of the settlement.

It is known, however, that the above date was the date of understanding between the two.

Mrs. Arnold came from her home in Kentucky to this city in order that she might be present at the time of the settlement. She was in the city several days. It is known that in her plea, Mrs. Arnold asked for \$300 a month alimony and it is rumored that Mr. Arnold offered her \$100 which she accepted.

Mr. Arnold was seen this morning and made the following statement:

"The settlement has been made and I fail to see any reason which would prompt me in giving the public our terms of settlement."

"Hereafter I will remain in Atlanta and Mrs. Arnold will make her home in Kentucky."

SUITS ARE STILL PENDING.

The two suits are at present on record in

Second Edition

3:30 P. M.

MR. VEAL IS CLEARED

Charles Joiner Fails To Appear and the Charges Against Veal Are Withdrawn.

CASE FALLS FLAT TODAY

Attorney Arnold Said He Had Not Seen or Heard from His Client in Some Time.

JOINER HAS NOT YET SHOWN UP

The Board of Health Referred the Matter Back to the Council and That Will End the Matter—Sensation Was Forecasted in The Evening Constitution Today.

When the Veal case was called before the board of health in the council chamber at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, Mr. Frank Arnold, attorney for Charles Joiner, who filed the charges against Veal, arose and stated that his client had not appeared to prosecute the case.

Mr. Arnold said that he had not seen or heard from his client in some time and that he desired to formally withdraw the charges against Veal.

The action of Mr. Arnold was as forecasted in the first edition of The Evening Constitution today. Joiner cannot be found.

Judge Van Epps made a speech after Mr. Arnold took his seat.

The charges were formally withdrawn and the case fell through.

The board of health referred the charges back to the city council.

Where is Charles Joiner, Chief Veal's accuser?

He has not been seen in the vicinity of his attorney's office and not one member of the sanitary force has seen him on their rounds throughout the city in thirty-six hours.

It was rumored on the streets yesterday that the wife of Joiner had been given the silver taken from the Granite hotel was in hot pursuit of Joiner and that he had skipped out.

Color was given to the report this morning by the non-appearance of the accuser of Sanitary Inspector Veal, and when asked what he had to say about the current reports, Mr. Frank Arnold, Joiner's attorney, was silent. He would not commit himself and neither admitted nor denied the story that Joiner had decamped.

"I will be on hand at the appointed time," said Mr. Arnold, "and have conclusive proof of the defendant's guilt."

VEAL WILL DEMAND TRIAL.

"If Joiner fails to materialize what will you do?" was asked Mr. Veal, and he said that it would be demanded that the trial proceed.

Many believe that some great political move is at the back of the charges and that Joiner has been persuaded to drop the matter just as it stands rather than be forced by the opposing counsel to tell all he knows about certain well-known and influential politicians who wish to keep out of the question. Others think that Joiner is simply resting up, preparatory to the trial, and that he will appear upon the scene at the last minute.

Be it as it may, all day yesterday and all this morning Joiner has been on the streets and out of sight.

The board of health will demand a trial if Joiner has lost nerve and fled and they hope for a full and clean vindication for the sanitary department.

CHARGES AGAINST VEAL.

Joiner in his charges claims that Veal has used his position and privileges of his office for his own profit; that while securing bids from merchants for stock feed he had already bought feed and was making a profit of the purchase for himself; that he kept horses not belonging to the city at the city's expense; that he used the employees of his department as personal servants in his domestic life; that he had vehicles repaired at the city's expense not belonging to the city; that he was a tyrant to those under him and compelled his force to rent homes belonging to him and to others or else lose their jobs; that he has showed undue discrimination in employing his force and other charges which he claims to be able to prove.

The council chamber will be the scene of action and at 2:30 o'clock, Joiner or so Joiner, the investigation will begin.

Hundreds of men out of idle curiosity will pack the chamber of commerce and an array of witnesses will be called that will fill all the room.

Judge Van Epps will defend Mr. Veal and Mr. Frank Arnold will manage Joiner's side.

Dr. J. F. Alexander and Mayor Collier will preside.

The board of health will be present in full.

GEORGE GETS A DIVORCE.

W. S. George has been granted a divorce from his wife, Elizabeth George, on the ground that she deserted him and has not returned to the family residence. The couple were married July 4, 1894.

HUMPHRIES QUITS LODGE

He Is No Longer Secretary of the Division of the Order of Railway Conductors.

TRUSTEES LOOK INTO HIS BOOKS

Mr. Humphries Denies That He Is Short in His Accounts with the Division.

TROUBLE WITH CITY IS RECALLED

He Resigned from the Lodge Because of His Trouble in Settling the Marshal's Office Matters—The Trustees Talk Today—What Mr. Humphries Says.

Mr. John W. Humphries has resigned the secretaryship of the Order of Railway Conductors, which he has held for quite a while in the Atlanta lodge, No. 150.

This action was taken by Mr. Humphries on account of the apparent shortage which was discovered in his accounts in the city marshal's office.

The resignation of Mr. Humphries was handed in last Sunday, and the board of trustees, composed of Mr. Zach Martin, Mr. Wheeler Mangum and Mr. Joe Lattimer, are now investigating his accounts.

It was rumored this afternoon that Mr. Humphries is short in his accounts with the conductors' order, but this is denied by Mr. Humphries.

Mr. Zach Martin, a member of the board of trustees, held a conference with Mr. Humphries just after noon today. He stated that the accounts were being checked over just as all accounts are when an officer resigns.

Mr. Humphries stated that the rumors, if any were in existence, were "due to the fact that he had resigned."

"There is nothing we have to say for publication," said Mr. Zach Martin, "unless it is that the Atlanta lodge is in the very pink of condition; doesn't owe anything to anybody and can pay 20 cents on the dollar. There cannot be even the slightest breath of suspicion directed at the financial condition of the order at this end of the lodge. We are all right."

No action will be taken and nothing will be known until the board of trustees meets.

Mr. Humphries has been a member of the Order of Railway Conductors for several years. He was secretary of the Atlanta lodge until his resignation came last Sunday. He is also an officer of the national Order of Railway Conductors.

His friends say there is no foundation in the rumors and that when the investigation is completed and a report is made Mr. Humphries will be completely exonerated.

KINGSBERY IS RECEIVER.

Two Stores Owned by Mrs. S. C. Rogers Conducted by the Courts.

A temporary receiver was appointed last night at 9 o'clock for the stores owned by Mrs. S. C. Rogers.

Mrs. Rogers conducted a large store in Lawrence street and one in Atlanta on Decatur street. Both stores carried a large stock of goods and it was supposed Mrs. Rogers was doing a profitable business until a few days ago, when she filed mortgages to the extent of several thousand dollars, for the better securing of her creditors.

The unsecured creditors now claim that Mrs. Rogers has been disposing of her assets and the bill for receiver came last night and was presented Judge Lumpkin at his residence. After reading the bill Judge Lumpkin appointed Mr. S. C. Kingsbery temporary receiver with all authority of court to take charge of the assets and wind up the business.

Judge Lumpkin's order applied to the following parties:

Messrs. Inman, Smith & Co., John Silvey & Co., Tidwell & Pope, Alex. S. Taylor, Clarke Hardware Company, King Hardware Company, Charles A. Conklin, Atlanta Paper Company, Gramling, Spaulding & Co., Stovall, Calloway & Co., Bates, Kingsberry & Co., James Lashley, Haden & Patey, Thomas Haslett, sheriff of Gwinnett county, and J. W. Nelms, sheriff of Fulton county, are made party defendants in the case and restrained from interfering in any way with the affairs.

LITIGATION BECOMES FAMOUS

The Walker-Liddell Case Has Been Set Now for the Fourth Trial.

The Walker-Liddell litigation has been set today in the division of the city court before Judge Reid.

Should the case be reached this morning it will make the fourth time that it has been tried and the charges of the plaintiffs aired in court.

The case has been reached and tried three times, but each time a mistrial was declared. The Walker-Reids are suing for the recovery of \$5,000 of real estate, which they claim they are entitled to under the provisions of a deed which was made many years ago.

News has just been received at New Haven that Japan has recently elected a Yale man to the speakership of the house of commons in her imperial parliament. This son of Yale is Kameo Hatakeyama, D. C. L. Yale law school, 1894.

Continued on Second Page.

Continued on Page Eight.

WEYLER WILL SPEND HIS Vengeance UPON WOMEN OF THE LAW

The "Suspects" Will Be Tried by Courtmartial, and the Death Penalty Will Be Imposed--The Butcher's Preference Is To Kill Them First and Try Them Afterwards.

THE WARSHIPS ARE NOW READY FOR CUBA

Anything Like a Repetition of the Ruiz Affair Will Send Every Available Ship to the Island--The New Administration Declares Its Policy--Consul-General Lee's Requests Will Now Be Considered and Our Citizens Protected.

New York, March 8.--A special to The World from Havana, via Jacksonville, Fla., says:

General Weyler has issued an order directing that thereafter all women arrested in Cuba who are called "suspect" shall be tried by courtmartial. While the penalty is not publicly stated, it is supposed that if the women are found guilty the death penalty will be imposed.

The issuing of this order has been protested against by some of the foreign consuls.

General Weyler says, it is asserted, that the women are hardest to subvert and that if he had his way he would kill them first try them afterwards.

A kinsman of the first president of the republic has been arrested and treated in the most cruel manner possible. He was imprisoned in a small cell, six by nine, and kept incommunicado one hundred days. He had only one meal a day, slight at that, was reduced to a skeleton by inhuman treatment and is now dying from the effects. He is only sixteen years old.

ALL HEAD FOR CUBA

Many Ships with Mysterious Loads Are Heading Toward the Insurgent Camps.

New York, March 8.--A World special from Miami, Fla., says:

The tug Three Friends is at Cape Florida. Captain Broadward, the owner, who arrived from Jacksonville yesterday, left in the afternoon on the tug O. G. Williams, to join her. The Williams and several tons of dynamite on board and many other suspiciously heavy loads.

Two suspicious looking steamers, low in the water, passed here yesterday afternoon going south. One came within a mile of shore and displayed signals.

A Cuban went out on the low pier here and waved back several times. The vessel then went south under full head of steam. She seemed to have many men on deck. The government inspectors are not here but Cubans are thick.

GETS AHEAD OF UNCLE SAM.

A Filibuster Is Stopped by a Cruiser, but Allowed to Proceed and She Lands Her Ammunition.

New York, March 8.--A special to The Times from Carabell, Fla., says:

It was learned last night on good authority that the Cubans got ahead of Uncle Sam after all and that a big load of arms and ammunition escaped the watchful eyes of the cruiser.

The story is that a vessel was loaded with baled cotton, the arms being concealed in some of the bales, which were hollow, and under them.

This vessel was stopped in the gulf by a cruiser, but the cargo was so cleverly hidden that she was allowed to proceed. It is said that over 1,000 rifles, 700 sabers or machetes, 100,000 rounds of ammunition, six cases of dynamite and a large supply of medicine were in the cargo.

PREPARED TO SAIL.

The North Atlantic Squadron Is at Consul General Lee's Disposal When He Needs It.

New York, March 8.--A special from Washington says:

There will be no reduction of the strength of the North Atlantic squadron as long as the Cuban question remains prominent and every vessel now attached to Admiral Bunce's fleet will be retained in service, and others added as fast as ready for use.

This policy has been determined upon already by the administration and is believed to be because of the large number of Americans now under arrest in Cuba and the intention of the administration to afford them full protection.

If the fate of Dr. Ruiz betrays another American citizen it is believed that Secretary Sherman will call for a fleet of warships for immediate service at Havana to support whatever claim may be made by the consul general.

The presence of a warship there would be in accordance with General Lee's suggestion to Mr. Olney last month and there are strong indications that Mr. Sherman in any event will ask that at least one naval vessel be stationed in Cuban waters.

There is no question that if another American is dealt harshly by the Spaniards a war vessel will soon be on the way to Havana.

Yesterday morning Secretary Sherman spent over an hour with the president in a discussion of the Cuban question and particularly the case of two Americans now under arrest, one of whom has sent an urgent appeal here for immediate aid, representing that he is liable at any time to meet the fate that befell Ruiz.

Secretary Sherman, it was stated, yesterday afternoon, will communicate with General Lee and urge him to present to the Spanish officials the firm protest of this government against ill treatment of Americans on the islands, whether their nativity was questioned or not.

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EXPORT INNOCENT PRISONERS

Charged with Belonging to a Secret Society, 200 Are Sent for Life to the Chafarinas Islands.

New York, March 8.--A special cable to The Sun from Havana says:

Two hundred prisoners have been sent to Havana by the governor of Matanzas, Senor Porcet, and are ready to sail for the Chafarinas Islands, where they have been sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor. They are charged with belonging to the secret society of criminals known here as the *Manitas*, but through some of them deposed this accusation, the majority is composed of persons innocent of any crime and whom the Spanish government is cruelly mistreating only for political reasons.

As no evidence that they had plotted against Spain could be found and as the order of banishment to Chafarinas or Fernando Po can be given by the governors without any formality, Senor Porcet thought it less troublesome to take this course than to give more work to the military courtmartial in Matanzas, which are already very busy sentencing to death four persons a day on an average.

It is semi-officially declared in Havana that General Weyler will remain a while longer in Cuba as captain general and commander-in-chief of the Spanish army. It is said in well-informed circles that the central government, though considering Weyler's recall to be necessary, has decided to postpone it for some days, thinking that as General Gomez has not been driven out of the province of Santa Clara the recall of the captain general just at this juncture would produce the same bad effect abroad that was caused by the withdrawal of General Martinez Campos.

There is a report that Major Celestino Fonderia is to be tried by order of the Madrid government for his cruel conduct in Guanabacoa and the murder of the American citizen, Dr. Ruiz.

Financial distress is most acute throughout the island. Famine is ravaging the small islands of the province of Pinar del Rio, Havana and Matanzas.

Smallpox is also increasing at an alarming rate and most of the victims die.

FOR A PRESS CENSOR.

BILL TO CREATE ONE WILL BE PRESENTED IN N. Y. LEGISLATURE.

It Will Give the Censor Right to Examine Any Article Before Going into a Newspaper and Impose Heavy Penalties.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 8.--The Enquirer says:

Senator Lamy and Assemblyman Braum will introduce in the legislature at an early date a bill to provide for the proper supervision of a newspaper published in the state of New York, and for the appointment of a censor for each newspaper published in counties having a population of 10,000 or more.

Within twenty days after the passage of the act the governor shall appoint said censors, who will hold office during his pleasure. They shall examine and read all articles intended for publication and shall prescribe and eliminate all libelous matter and all matters inimical to the interests of the state or any of the officers thereof.

The compensation of the censors shall be fixed by the comptroller and be borne equally by the state and the newspapers to which they are assigned.

A penalty of not more than five years nor less than one year's imprisonment and a fine of not more than \$5,000, and not less than \$1,000 is provided for cases of publication of matter which has not been passed upon and approved by the censor.

It is said that Governor Black approves the bill.

HARRY HILL GOES NORTH.

But He Will Return and Make His Home Permanently in the State of Georgia.

Athens, Ga., March 8. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Rev. R. Thomas DuBose has received official notice of his appointment as minister in charge of the Methodist church at Conyers.

He will report for duty next week and will be pleased with his appointment.

Mr. DuBose was assigned to the Watkinson circuit by the North Georgia conference at its last session, but was compelled to give up that appointment as it was a menace to his health.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

Rev. R. Thomas DuBose has received official notice of his appointment as minister in charge of the Methodist church at Conyers.

HEAVY HAND OF THE LAW

A United States Court Judge Talks to Filibuster Hart Before Sentencing Him.

IT WAS A MILITARY EXPEDITION

The Nation's Honor and Peace Was Risked for Gain, and the Price Must Be Paid.

DIDN'T BRIBE THE WITNESSES

This Sensational Part of the Evidence, Which Was Introduced by the Defense, the Judge Says Is Unworthy of Belief--The Only Issue at Stake Was the Question of Hart's Knowledge of the Character of the Business He Was Engaged In, and the Jury Settled This.

Philadelphia, March 8.--John D. Hart, of this city, who was convicted in the United States district court on February 23d on the charge of aiding in a Cuban filibustering expedition on the steamer *Laurada* in August last, was yesterday refused a new trial by Judge Butler and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the eastern penitentiary, \$500 fine and the costs of prosecution.

Judge Butler spoke at length in denying the motion for a new trial, during which he said:

"I have carefully considered this case and see no reason to set aside the verdict. The case was very carefully and deliberately tried and the verdict was sustained by the evidence. I have no hesitation in saying that as the case seemed to me at the end of the testimony and as it now seems there was but one disputable question. That it was a military expedition was proved beyond room for any doubt."

"The coming together of the men and arms, the apparent obedience of the men to certain of their number and their conduct on the way to Havana would seem to leave no room for doubt that these men had combined and organized as perfect as was practicable to go to Cuba to fight the Spanish government. That object was avowed by some of the expedition and their declarations are proof against all. The fact that some desired to withdraw and were compelled to go by authority which was despotic of itself, seemed to demonstrate the character of the expedition."

THE ONLY POINT IN DOUBT.

"That they went to Cuba is equally plain. That they were carried by the *Laurada* by preconcerted arrangement is made manifest by many circumstances. A clearer case in this respect has never been made out. That Hart sent the *Laurada* and controlled her movements is equally clear. The only debatable question is whether he had knowledge of its military character. This was open to discussion and was very fairly and fully discussed."

"The government's proof of such knowledge was the circumstance under which the *Laurada* was fitted out and Hart's connection with the Cuban party that went to Atlantic City. The defendant argued that these preparations were clearly consistent with their theory that the only purpose of the expedition of which Hart knew was to carry a cargo of goods that was contraband of war. If the cargo was not prohibited by our laws he would then have had no good reason to conceal his identity with the plan because the only harm to him if the ship were captured by a Spanish cruiser would be the forfeiture of the vessel and its cargo."

"The only motive he could have had in concealing his own personal connection with the trip of the *Laurada* was to deceive the authorities of our government and indirectly, the order to send the surf boats from Camden to the *Laurada* below Wilmington. What object had he to conceal his identity except to deceive the authorities of our government? He was closely identified with the Cubans, met them at Atlantic City and directed their movements."

THE EVIDENCE.

"The evidence fully justified the conclusion of the jury that he had previous knowledge of the military character of the expedition."

EVIDENCE NOT PLAUSIBLE.

"As to the after discovered testimony, I do not know how the jury could believe such testimony if it had been offered. The new witnesses are of the class that Gold-burn (a witness for the defense) was. His testimony was a mere fabrication. He made such an exhibition of himself as it is not often made in a court of justice. It is alleged that certain men tried to bribe a witness to testify for the government and that these men publicly announced in a barroom that they proposed to get this witness drunk and then bribe him."

"The improbability of the story is shown by the fact that this witness had already on two occasions testified under oath for the government in this matter. Moreover it is alleged that having got him intoxicated they took the witness on the porch of the hotel and thereupon bribed him in language so loud that it was heard in the interior of the building. Such a story is wholly unworthy of belief."

Judge Butler, addressing the defendant, then said:

"I am sorry to be obliged to sentence you. I believe, however, that you have been justly convicted after a fair and full trial. The offense is a very grave one, involving the nation's honor and the nation's peace. You entered upon it with your eyes wide open as to the consequences; you did it for the unworthy purpose of personal gain. You took the risk for a price, and you must now take the consequences. It was a most serious offense in this endangering the public peace. It is my duty to punish you with a great degree of severity."

"If this had happened earlier in the history of law, when its provisions were imperfectly understood, a less sentence would be justified, but its provisions were well known to you and you showed great cunning in violating them. The sentence of the court is that you pay a fine of \$500 and costs of prosecution and undergo imprisonment at hard labor in the eastern penitentiary for the period of two years."

Pending an appeal for a new trial to the United States circuit court, Captain Hart's bail of \$2,000 was returned and he was released from custody.



THOMAS E. WATSON.

AND NOW IT'S TOM WATSON

The Effervescent Populist Leader Follows the Example Set by McKinley and Bryan.

AND WRITES HIS OWN MESSAGE

He Receives the New Cabinet and Points Out Rocks in the Administration's Path.

SHERMAN AS A MONEY MAKER

Tom Says the New Secretary of State Knows How to Make a Fortune in the Public Service--Compliments McKinley in Some Things, and Thinks the Cabinet as a Whole Is Very Much Like the Chief Executive. Points Out the Problems That Will Puzzle the Administration on Its Entrance into Office.

New York, March 8.--And now it's Tom Watson.

McKinley having delivered his inaugural address and Bryan having delivered what a good many people would like to be his inaugural address, Watson steps before the public and delivers something on his own account.

It is published in The New York Times, and is, in part, as follows:

Thomas, Ga., March 7.--There is no suggestion of mugwumpism about this new administration. It is stalwart to the core. McKinley has not obtained his election as a republican with the purpose of antagonizing republican policies. He is not posing as the big chief, who is bigger and better than all the other chiefs, and who is, therefore, above all party shackles.

He is a republican of the strictest sort, and he brings all the weight of a lofty character, superior intellect and amiable disposition to the maintenance of his party's creed. The cabinet he has chosen is as decidedly positive in its make-up as the president himself. No democratic gushman has ever been before in any American administration. With John Sherman as center-piece, the grouping harmonizes perfectly with the political idea, shape and color of that eminent spokesman of privileged combinations of wealth. The country at large knows Mr. Sherman well, and the public opinion concerning him has crystallized. He commenced his public career without money. He has been continuously in politics; he has drawn the small salary of a congressman and of secretary of the treasury; out of this he has had to support his family, and today he is a millionaire.

This fortune was made honestly, no doubt, as Cleveland's was made, but the world believes that Sherman made his fortune (as Cleveland did) by using the advantages his position gave him.

SHERMAN.

As secretary of the treasury he had large opportunities than any other secretary ever had. There were great sums of public money to be handled. There were millions upon millions to be handed over to favorite banks to be used, without interest, at a time when the banks found no difficulty in safely lending it at large profits.

There were huge bond deals to be manipulated. Hundreds of millions of the national debt had to be refunded and heavy commissions were paid, amounting to millions. In these transactions Mr. Sherman found himself breathing the opulent atmosphere of the Belmonts, the Morgans and the Rothschilds. Immense fortunes were made by private persons in these colossal transactions, and when they ended Mr. Sherman was a rich man. The coincidence is worth attention.

Not only is Mr. Sherman held by the public generally to be the very embodiment of the poor politician who gets rich by doing what the corporations want done, but he is also regarded as the special representative of the deadly policy of concentrating the currency. He is held responsible for the destruction of the paper money which the people believe was so beneficial to the country.

He is held responsible, more than any living man, for the legislation which disturbed the harmonious relations between silver and gold, made trouble between two allies and fettered silver with unfriendly legislation in the interest of gold.

He is also regarded as the especial sponsor and champion of the national banking system, which system is detested by all those who understand it and who do not belong to the class which fattens upon it.

To the masses of the people, therefore, the selection of John Sherman as premier of the administration is a significant and ominous fact, and Mr. McKinley has made this impression indelible by grouping around Mr. Sherman other political magnates of the like faith and order.

GAGE.

Mr. Gage stands for antagonism to the greenbacks, friendship to the national banks and hostility to the increase of the currency by other means or otherwise. He represents the kind of bimetallicism which all the metropolitan bankers want the unanimous European agreement--which everybody knows he cannot get.

Mr. Bliss goes into the presidential family redeemer of the New York chamber of commerce and the peculiar notions about patriotism and government which emanate from that unselfish region, colored in his views by his local environment, as most of us are.

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Mr. Bliss will appear to the country at large as an ideal representative of the Wall street interests. Having been treasurer of the McKinley campaign fund, he, of all men, knows which corporations contributed, and what those corporations were promised in the way of legislation friendly to corporate wishes.

His going into the cabinet will appear to those who understand it and who do not belong to the class which fattens upon it, to the masses of the people, therefore, the selection of John Sherman as premier of the administration is a significant and ominous fact, and Mr. McKinley has made this impression indelible by grouping around Mr. Sherman other political magnates of the like faith and order.

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said with being a tame copyist of Cleveland's method.

CUBAN QUESTION.

How to let Spain have all the license she wants in Cuba, and yet keep up the pretense of being shocked by the savage atrocities which are committed, is now committing and will continue to commit upon innocent men, virtuous women and helpless children. Here again Mr. McKinley's task will be reduced to the mere imitation of Cleveland's example.

How to settle the Pacific railroad question without collecting the money or selling the roads or discharging the country with an unreasonable extension.

To enforce payment of the debt would distress many eminent thieves who have not yet satiated their appetite for plunder; to seize the roads would be giving too much countenance to populist doctrines; to unduly postpone the day of payment might offend more voters than the republicans can afford to lose.

In his dilemma Mr. McKinley will, perhaps, cut the knot by following the judicial course now on trial. Collection of the debt will be talked of, but no collection made; seizure of the roads will be discussed but no seizure attempted; postponement of the day of payment will be debated, but no definite postponement voted.

By this judicious manner of procedure the eminent plunderers keep the property and are satisfied, while the people are kept in the hope that something will be done and are likewise satisfied.

How to increase the taxes on the food, clothing, tools, furniture and other necessities of life and yet keep the income tax question from bobbing up again. To tax the many poor to enrich the provision for and yet exempt the protected few from the income tax is a policy which may cause trouble if not very tenderly handled.

To this populist-unrepentant and unrepentant--the foregoing appear to be the problems confronting Mr. McKinley. That he will deal with them adroitly, intelligently and courageously is not to be doubted. That he can solve them to the satisfaction of a majority of his fellow citizens is most uncertain.

In legislating to satisfy the protected classes will run the risk of alienating the unprotected masses.

THOMAS E. WATSON.

Waynesboro, Ga., March 8. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The residence of J. B. Thomas and the Haven Normal School are destroyed and the cause of them is unknown.

Waynesboro, Ga., March 8. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The Haven Normal school building was also burned last night. The amount of insurance on it is unknown, as the trustees of the colored school reside in the north, but it is supposed to be \$1,000.

Both fires occurred at night. The cause for them is not known and there is much mystery and supposition connected with the origin of them.

A CONSIDERATE BURGLAR.

He Takes a Purse from Dr. Wooten, but Does Not Disturb the Family.

Unadilla, Ga., March 8. Special to The Evening Constitution.

A bold burglar got in his work last night at the residence of Dr. L. O. Wooten in this place.

The doctor and his family had retired, leaving the front door unlocked. The burglar boldly entered the front door, went into the bedroom where Dr. Wooten was sleeping, and taking a purse from his trousers' pocket containing \$23, left the house, without leaving any clue and without disturbing any of the inmates.

On the front wall the purse was thrown aside with \$5 in it, which was evidently overlooked by the bold intruder.

ON BOIS DE BOULOGNE.

Miss Thornton Falls from Her Bicycle with Possibly Fatal Effects.

New York, March 8.--A Journal cable from Paris says:

Miss Helen Thornton, the young daughter of Crittenden Thornton, a lawyer at San Francisco, and prospective heiress to the estate of a few millions, fell from her bicycle in the Bois de Boulogne Sunday afternoon and broke her right leg in two places.

Miss Thornton's condition was so low from the shock Sunday night that the operation of setting was not possible until yesterday afternoon. Last night her condition was alarming.

MILITARY DAY AT ALBANY.

Governor Atkinson has sent out invitations to the members of his staff to accompany him to Albany to attend the chautauque March 23d. He will leave the city on the afternoon of March 21st, and all the members of his staff who accompany him will be expected to appear in uniform, and he hopes to have them all with him. There will be ample preparations made to show the chief executive warm welcome, and he and his staff will be shown every courtesy while they are the guests of the city of Albany.

SEMINARY BURNED.

The Ellijay Institution Destroyed by Fire.

Ellijay, Ga., March 8. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The Ellijay seminary was burned last night at 11 o'clock. There was no insurance on the building. The cause of the fire is unknown.

MAY HAVE NEW HOTEL.

Columbus Is Likely to Have Another Hotel.

Columbus, Ga., March 8. Special to The Evening Constitution.

There is talk that a new hotel may be erected at Columbus. The building is known, but it is understood that a number of well-known citizens are figuring on the matter.

PENSIONS ARE UNCALLED FOR.

There are several pensions uncalled for in the office of Ordinary Hulsey. These are pensions which were made last year by disabled soldiers and widows. Those who have made application for pensions this year will not receive their papers until about May or June.

GREEKS FIRE ON GERMANS

A Blank Shot from One of the Kaiser's Ships Answered by a Broadside Shot from a Greek One.

GREEKS PARADE IN TURKEY

Lord Salisbury Visits the Queen and Confers Upon the Situation in Crete.

THE BLOCKADING OF GREECE

The Prime Minister Is Deciding Whether the Blockade Would Be Advisable and Whether England Will Participate in It--Any Shadow of Compromise Made by Greece Will Be Accepted.

New York, March 8.--A special dispatch to The Herald from Constantinople says:

According to a telegraphic communication received here from Crete Sunday evening, a rumor is current there that the German ironclad *Kaiserin Augusta*, after having fired a blank shot as a signal to the Greek ironclad *Hydra* to discontinue her course, received a full broadside from the *Hydra*.

Sunday was the last day of the Greek carnival. A number of demonstrations were indulged in by the Greek population here who paraded the town, wearing the Greek national costume.

HARMONY THE THING

Peace Reigns Over Atlanta's Police Board, and the Members Resolve To Get Down to Business.

REORGANIZED FOR THE YEAR

As Forecasted in The Evening Constitution Yesterday Captain English Was Elected Chairman.

PATTERSON MADE VICE CHAIRMAN

Major Kendrick Begins His Career on the Board as Secretary—He Starts the Members Talking About Military Discipline for the Police Force. Will Better the Department.

When Captain Brotherton arose last night and said he wanted to make a nomination for the chairmanship of the new board of police commissioners, every one of the members seated around the table turned on the speaker.

It was understood before the meeting, and so announced in The Evening Constitution yesterday, that the pending deadlock and struggle had been settled and that Captain English was to be chairman of the board.

It was the nomination of his old tactical enemy that Commissioner Brotherton was making. The two giants on the board have covered and buried their opposition. The two leaders of the past reigning factions had made up and the clouds of a threatening deadlock disappeared.

Captain English was unanimously elected, and made an appropriate speech. Commissioner Patterson was elected vice chairman. Commissioner Kendrick secretary.

Commissioner Branan made a most interesting speech when he turned the chair over to Mayor Collier, thanking the members of the board for their earnest support.

KENDRICK TAKES HOLD. Major Kendrick was introduced into the board last night as a new recruit. He placed his name on the register of the commissioners for the first time.

Now that Major Kendrick is seated around the board it is an important question with the general public on what line he will work. He very plainly showed his position last night.

Major Kendrick is an enthusiastic soldier. If there is anything he likes it is discipline. To get the pleasing looks of Major Kendrick while on the street every policeman should learn the art of saluting an officer.

It was suggested at the meeting last night by him that a man who could teach the patrolmen how to properly salute an officer and learn them the set-up of a soldier be placed in charge of the barracks and that in connection with the other duties he would be the drill master of the policemen.

There Major Kendrick wants the military collar for the new summer coats. "It looks much nicer and there is very little if any inconvenience in it," said Major Kendrick. This will be passed on later by the commissioners.

During the session it was also suggested by Major Kendrick that there be public inspections of the patrolmen.

"I noticed on the street the other day," said Major Kendrick, "one of the patrolmen trying to salute an officer, and the effort was painful."

So get out your military manual with all the fancy maneuvers of the soldier and be able to put them into practice if you want to make a hit with the new commissioner.

SALARIES ARE CUT DOWN. The keen-edged ax which Mayor Collier wields with such force, made its appearance in the commissioners' room last night. Their appropriation had been reduced by the mayor and council, and they must fix their salary list accordingly.

Chief Connolly lost \$300 a year off of his salary. The captains lost \$100 off theirs. Commissioner Branan had made a careful study of the salary question and submitted an estimate of all the salaries to be paid. The total of his account was only a few dollars over the appropriation. It was adopted by the board.

The buttons on the uniforms of the patrolmen and officers will hereafter be the property of the city. It was ordered last night that Chief Connolly buy all the buttons used on the uniforms and that when a man is laid off or is discharged he will have to turn over the buttons on his uniform to the chief.

It was learned by the commissioners that several men who had been discharged had continued to wear the buttons on their uniforms and to ride on the electric cars as officers.

Under the present standing of affairs there will be no trouble in the board of commissioners. Things opened up smoothly last night, and unless some unforeseen movement is made there will be harmony among the members forevermore.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING.

Commissioner Nesbitt and Others Will Leave for Augusta Sunday To Be Present.

The Georgia Cotton Growers' Protective Association will meet in Augusta Monday. The meeting will be one of great importance to the farmers of the state.

Colonel R. T. Nesbitt, a cotton grower of agriculture, is getting ready to go down and there will be quite a number of prominent men from the part of the state present at the meeting.

The association will make one last appeal to the planters of Georgia to reduce the cotton acreage and will discuss the great question in all its bearings.

Colonel William A. Broughton, who is at the head of the association in Georgia, is very anxious to have a large representation of farmers present and Colonel Nesbitt is seconding his efforts.

REWARD FOR W. C. HALE

It Is Said That a Big Amount Will Be Offered for the Apprehension of the Missing Man.

WANTED BADLY BY CREDITORS

Recent Investigations at Nashville Disclose Further Queer Doings in His Financial Career.

BOUGHT BANKRUPT CONCERN THERE

Gave Southern Mutual Securities for the Stock of the Concern, Which Was Said to Have Been on the Verge of Collapse—Receivers and Attorneys Hard at Work.

A reward will be offered for the arrest and apprehension of W. C. Hale, the absconding president of the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association. This has been decided upon, but the amount of the reward has not yet been fixed.

The announcement that a reward will be offered for Hale will come in the nature of a surprise to many people, who believed that scarcely any effort would be made to locate the fugitive and bring him back to face his accusers and the scene of his misdoings.

The decision to offer a reward for Hale was reached after a conference and a further investigation into the affairs of the association which he so badly managed.

A prominent gentleman who is interested in the settlement of the association's business said this morning:

"The further we go into the investigation the worse it gets, and you may feel sure that Hale will not be allowed to escape the punishment which is justly due him. He is somewhere not a thousand miles from Atlanta and the proper reward will bring him back to this city.

His location is known and it will be easy to get him as soon as the reward is announced and the detectives are informed as to the amount."

Some further developments as to Hale's misdoings were made yesterday when Receiver O'Byrne and Mr. Jack J. Spaulding visited Nashville in the interest of the association.

HE BOUGHT A NASHVILLE CONCERN. In Nashville there is held something like \$60,000 in stock in the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association of this city.

The association also has several thousand dollars' worth of assets in Tennessee, of which Mr. L. D. Palmer is the receiver. He was appointed by Chancellor Cooke, of the Nashville district, and treated the Atlanta gentlemen with much courtesy. He proposes to work in harmony with the permanent receivers of the association in this state and to the best interests of the thousands of stockholders throughout the land.

While in Nashville Mr. Spaulding and Mr. O'Byrne developed the fact that some months ago Hale bought out the Hermitage Building and Loan Association of that city. The institution was on the verge of collapse when Hale visited Nashville and made a proposition to the directors, which was accepted. This proposition was that he would issue stock in the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association in exchange for the stock held by the stockholders of the Hermitage association.

The transaction was made against the advice of his local counsel and the general counsel of the association here, and there was never any record of the transaction, consequently no one knew of the matter until the visit of the gentlemen to Nashville yesterday and the investigation which followed.

Representative of the Iowa Life Insurance company arrived in Atlanta yesterday afternoon to consult with the receivers regarding the securities which that company holds of the association here. He has an engagement this afternoon and it is more than probable that some understanding may be reached.

NEW DEPOT FOR DALTON.

Railroad Commission Asked To Take Steps in the Matter by the Dalton People.

It is probable that Dalton will at last secure a new union passenger depot, a thing that has been long needed in that growing town.

The present structure would disgrace a country village and now that the people of Dalton are putting on metropolitan airs, they have asked the Georgia railroad commission for relief in the matter.

It is the policy of the commission, however, to settle all such questions, where it is practicable, outside of the commission. Correspondence has been opened with the heads of the two railroads passing through Dalton, and Colonel Thomas, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, and Colonel Thompson, of the Southern, have both intimated that they will take the matter under consideration and build the depot without the intervention of the authorities.

The people of Dalton have been working at the matter for some time, but the railroad companies have pleaded hard times and poor business and the people have waited for matters to look up a little.

The new structure will probably be built after modern designs and will give the Daltonians a better showing when they desire to travel over either of the two lines.

DEATH OF MRS. DODSON.

One of Hapeville's Oldest Residents Passed Away Yesterday.

Mrs. Amanda Dodson died at her home in Hapeville yesterday at 1 o'clock. She was one of the oldest residents of Hapeville and a host of friends will mourn her death.

She was a consistent member of the Methodist church and always took great interest in church work.

Mrs. Dodson went as far as a woman was allowed to go in Masonry, and until the time of her death was an energetic member of this order.

She will be buried tomorrow at 2 o'clock at Elm cemetery, out at Hapeville.

OXFORD WILL MARRY HER

Alleged Betrayer of Miss Roselee Wiggins Has Consented to a Marriage Ceremony.

WARRANT WILL BE WITHDRAWN

He Had Rather Become a Bridegroom Than Risk Wearing the Stripes.

WEDDING OCCURS THIS AFTERNOON

Young Man Says He Will Make Reparation for His Alleged Wrong Rather Than Face a Humiliating Court Trial.

The charge of seduction upon which young Eugene Oxford has been arrested will be withdrawn this afternoon in the event the young man carries out his promise to marry his victim.

An arrangement was perfected this morning, and the ceremony is announced for this afternoon at the home of the young girl, 321 Fair street.

Oxford was arrested last Saturday, as told exclusively in The Evening Constitution. He was charged with having accomplished the ruin of Roselee Wiggins, a young girl with whom he was infatuated.

The criminal warrant upon which Oxford was arrested was issued at the request of the girl's father, who became the prosecutor in the case.

The young man was tried in Justice Orr's court last Saturday and bound over to the criminal court. At the trial the prosecution was represented by Attorneys Upshaw and Robinson, and Oxford was defended by Mr. George C. Glenn, of Glenn & Rountree.

The statement of the young woman was given in detail at the justice trial. She stated that Oxford had frequently promised to marry her, and that she had every confidence in him, believing he would carry out his promises. It was on account of this deception, she says, that caused her ruin.

One Sabbath afternoon last fall she said Oxford called at her home on the pretense of carrying her to Sunday school. Instead of going to the mission she says he carried her for a walk and under the promise of marriage betrayed her.

Oxford made the statement denying that he had ever promised to marry the girl.

This afternoon Oxford will be released from jail and will make reparation by marriage.

BASEBALL AFTER ALL.

PRESIDENT MOYERS SAYS THE ATLANTA CLUB WON'T DISBAND.

The Club Will Play Other Georgia and Northern Clubs and a Good Schedule Is Now Being Arranged.

The Atlanta baseball club will not disband. Although the Southern League has gone under the Atlanta club will stay together, and there will be ball this season.

There are fully a dozen cities around Atlanta who have independent clubs and Atlanta will play among these.

"We want it distinctly understood that there will be no amateur ball in it," said President Moyers. "There will not be a player but who has played professional ball on the Atlanta team."

President Moyers named over a few of the cities which have independent professional clubs and among them are Knoxville, Chattanooga, Columbus, Pensacola, Eufaula, Savannah, Charleston and many others.

There will be ten games with the National League teams. The schedule for these have been arranged and they will be played.

This will give the ball cranks an opportunity to see, anyway, the further prospects of the season. President Moyers says there will be ball, there must be ball.

MORE WORK FOR PAYNE.

Talk of Changing the Plan of Turning Over Money Collected by the Marshal.

It is quite likely that a move will be inaugurated at once to have all the money which goes to the marshal's office turned into the tax collector's hands. Heretofore the tax payer has gone to the marshal's office to pay his indebtedness, and the marshal and his deputies have had the exclusive handling of the money since the office was created.

In the near future this system may be changed and Tax Collector Payne will have another burden of gold and silver laid upon him.

Mr. Payne, always cheerful, does not seem to mind the prospect of an avalanche of currency that will be dumped upon him from the marshal's and tax assessors' office and looks undisturbed as he sits at his desk.

Answered—Bunch Snowing Awa's recommendation of the use of the greatest of all tonics, "Malt-Nutrina," and guarantees the results claimed for it. For sale by all druggists.

MORE THAN A BILLION

Fifty-Fourth Congress Reaches the Mark in the Number of Dollars It Has Appropriated.

CANNON MAKES EXPLANATION

Immense Sums Named for Fortifications and River and Harbor Improvements.

SAYERS HAS SOMETHING TO SAY

He Believes the System of Making Appropriations To Be Wrong and Objects to Senatorial Courtesy Being Shown So Much—Naval and Federal Large Items.

Washington, March 9.—The congressional record today contains a statement made by the chairman of the house committee on appropriations, Mr. Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, relative to the appropriations made by the fifty-fourth congress. Mr. Cannon's statement is in part as follows:

"The total appropriations for the two sessions of this congress aggregate \$1,043,437,013. The appropriations of the fifty-third congress, which was democratic in both branches, with a democratic executive, amounted, according to the official tables, to \$89,229,206. To this sum, however, should be added \$4,400,000 on account of interest and sinking fund charges on bonds issued by the democratic administration, which were not included in the estimates of permanent appropriations submitted to congress and stated in the tables; which brings the sum total of appropriations for all objects by the fifty-third congress up to \$93,629,206, or \$49,797,812 less than the appropriations, including the deficiencies made by the present congress.

In explanation of this apparent excess of appropriations by the fifty-fourth congress over those of the fifty-third congress it should be stated that the fifty-fourth congress made increases over its immediate predecessor on account of fortifications in the sum of \$12,553,467; on account of river and harbor works, including contracts therefor, in the sum of \$2,476,596; on account of the construction of public buildings, none of which were authorized by the fifty-fourth congress, in the sum of \$2,848,234; for the postal service in the sum of \$1,454,35; for the naval establishment in the sum of \$3,947,523, and on account of permanent appropriations, mainly to meet interest and sinking fund charges for the bonds issued by the administration just leaving power, \$24,833,744; or a total of \$62,768,939.

CANNON EXPLAINS.

Mr. Cannon admits that the appropriations exceed the legitimate demands of the public service, but this results, he says, from conditions growing out of the rules of the house, the so-called courtesy of the senate and the excessive estimates submitted to congress. The record shows that in no instance during many years past have the appropriations made by congress measured up to the full amounts recommended and asked for by the administration.

Mr. Cannon condemns the practice of the senate in recent years of amending appropriation bills, notably the general deficiency bill, by incorporating provisions to pay claims of every kind and character outstanding against the government—claims that have no status in many cases other than perfunctory reports from committees, and mere findings of the court of claims, and recommendations and requests from bureau officers and other officials of the government.

"The remedy for this evil," he says, "is the establishment of a tribunal of final jurisdiction, whither these claims may be sent for fuller intelligent consideration."

He joins Mr. Dockery in condemning the present arrangement of dividing the appropriation bills among a number of committees.

Mr. Sayers, of Texas, another member of the committee on appropriations, also makes public under a leave to print, his views respecting the appropriations for the fifty-fourth congress. He says:

"I believe in the continuing contract system, as applied to river and harbor improvements and other necessary public works, but not to the extent to which it has been entered upon by this congress. In the river and harbor act, passed at the last session under suspension of the rules, without the opportunity of discussion or amendment, thirty-seven works were authorized to be placed under contracts, involving a total expenditure of \$5,614,404.

"After critical examination of these contracts authorized by the committee on appropriations at this session it was developed that one of these works authorized to be prosecuted under contract for \$1,000,000 was so absolutely destitute of merit that the war department had refused to take any steps whatever looking toward the prosecution of the work.

"In another case authority was given to enter into contract for an important work on the Atlantic coast to the extent of more than \$1,000,000, for whose prosecution a proposal has been made and accepted involving less than one-half that sum. As to three other important works, the estimated cost of which authority to enter into contracts for their completion was based proved to be erroneous and imprudent by about 35 per cent in each case.

"These illustrations prove that the practice of authorizing contracts for public works should not only be carefully considered in the light of the condition of the treasury, but only after the fullest investigation as to the real merits of and the necessity for the improvements contemplated and only on the most carefully prepared and absolutely accurate estimates of probable cost.

COST OF THE NAVY.

"One of the causes for the enormous growth in appropriations of late years has been the increase of our navy. Since that work was inaugurated in 1883, seventy-seven ships of all classes have been constructed or authorized to be constructed, at a cost of more than \$120,000,000. Already the number of ships authorized would require,

PERRY HELD, LANIER ALIVE

The Latter Lying Dangerously Wounded at Decatur and Is Not Expected To Survive.

HIS ASSAILANT STILL IN JAIL

He Expresses No Regret for Having Attempted To Kill the Man Who He Says Wounded Him.

WOMEN BEHIND ALL THE TROUBLE

No Steps Will Be Taken To Prosecute Perry Until It Is Seen What the Result of Lanier's Wounds Will Be. Lanier Makes Another Statement This Morning.

The life of N. B. Lanier, the man shot through the lungs by H. S. Perry, at Decatur yesterday, told of fully in The Evening Constitution yesterday, still hangs in the balance.

Those who have been watching around his bedside say that his breathing is difficult, and that it looks only a question of time when the strength he now has will leave him.

Perry, who fired the fatal shot, is still kept in the DeKalb county jail. He is extremely cool and does not seem to realize the position in which his rash act has placed him.

"What I did, I did with great forethought and with a perfectly cool head. When the circumstances in the case are known I will not only be exonerated, but the public will say I did what any man who cares anything for his honor would have done."

This was all that Perry would say concerning his act.

LANIER'S STATEMENT TODAY.

In a statement made this morning to one of the friends of his, Lanier told of the circumstances and the trouble.

"Perry and his wife parted some time ago," said the wounded man, between gasps. "They finally agreed to again live together as man and wife."

"The cause of their quitting at first was because Perry paid too much attention to other women. This was more than Mrs. Perry would stand, and the only agreement of her over again living with him was that he was to be her husband and pay attention to no one else.

"After they made up Mrs. Perry asked me to watch him, and if I saw him paying any attention to other women to let her know. Perry was a fast man and went with women of questionable reputation. I saw this and told Mrs. Perry about it."

"She got after her husband about it, and when he learned that I was the one who told Mrs. Perry of his actions he sent me a letter telling me to leave Atlanta."

"I did so, as I did not want to get into a difficulty. I never knew that Perry was anywhere in the neighborhood when I saw him on the train."

PERRY'S SIDE OF THE CASE.

The story that Perry's friends are trying to give out for his action is that on Friday night Lanier attempted an assault on his wife. Perry himself won't say a word about this.

Nothing will be done further in the case until Lanier either recovers or dies. As soon as the wounded man is strong enough, if he lives, there will be a preliminary trial and Perry will have to answer to the charge of assault with intent to murder. If Lanier dies, then murder will be the case booked against him.

FREUNDSTADTBUND SOCIETY

The Annual Masquerade Ball Will Be Given Tonight—The City Council Invited.

The Freundschaftbund Society in this city will give their annual masquerade ball at their hall tonight.

The affair promises to be a great success. There will be a lively crowd present, among them some of the fastidious members of the general council, as this honorable body has been sent special invitations.

A committee composed of John Hoffman, chairman, Charles E. Faus, secretary, H. Menville, George Rapp, T. O'Gher, Chris Meninger, H. Bush, have charge of the affairs and they promise a delightful evening to all who attend.

It is said, twice the present number of authorized officers and men in the navy to keep them all in commission. The cost of their daily maintenance alone is a severe draft upon our diminished revenues. Some of the most expensive of these great ships are already classed by naval experts as obsolete. It would have been wiser if we had heeded the advice given by many in the beginning in the construction of our new navy to confine appropriations within limits simply sufficient to keep pace with the progress of modern naval architecture.

"The appropriations made for the support of the federal government have grown to such startling proportions within the last dozen years as to render it well-nigh impossible to devise means of raising revenues wherewith to meet the expenditures. If the new administration just about to cross the threshold of power carries out its pledges by giving to the country a protective tariff, it will utterly fail to produce the means of meeting expenditures, if they are to be maintained on the existing high plane, unless, peradventure, the protective tariff measure should be supplemented with a tax on coffee and tea, and perhaps other taxes of an equally onerous nature."

Robert Reid, railway contractor of Montreal, is the owner of 5,000 square miles of land in Newfoundland. It was given to him by the government in payment for his services in building a railroad in the colony.

STRIKERS VICTORIOUS

In Two Contentions in the West the Employers Finally Submit to Their Terms.

THE AGREEMENTS ARE SIGNED

Plasterers and Laborers Who Struck in Chicago Returning Again to Work.

SHIP BUILDERS' TROUBLE IS OVER

The Owners and Men of the Globe Company in Cleveland Meet with the State Board of Arbitration and a Settlement Is Made Which the Strikers Consider To Be a Victory for Them.

Chicago, March 9.—Of the 1,200 union plasterers and laborers who struck Saturday and Monday 250 have returned to work, the contractors for whom they were working having signed the union scale of wages, which is operative until May 1st.

Contractors who employed 250 more of the strikers signify their intention of signing the agreement as soon as it is presented to them and most of them did attach their signatures at union headquarters during the day and evening and the men will be at work on the buildings again this morning.

The prospects are that 250 more of the strikers will be in a position Wednesday night to return to work by their employers signing the agreement within that time, which would make a total of 750 men whose bosses have refused or intend to refuse to abide the resolution of the central building league to reduce the wages of building operatives.

The quick return of such a large portion of the men to work signifies the collapse of the movement to reduce wages, and the union scale of wages for men employed in the building trades, which terminates May 1st, will probably be renewed without any serious labor disturbances.

THE MEN WIN IN THE STRIKE.

The Ship Yard Owners Agree To Submit to the Demands of the Men.

Cleveland, O., March 9.—The 800 employees of the Globe Shipbuilding Company, who have been out on a strike for several weeks, met yesterday with Manager Newman, of the company, and Secretary Bishop, of the state board of arbitration, and after a lengthy conference the trouble was settled and most of the men will return to work this morning.

The company agrees to recognize the union and to use its influence to induce the non-union men now employed in the yards to join the union. Double time will be paid for work done Sundays and holidays and time and a half will be paid Saturday.

The men consider the settlement a victory.

POLICE FORGE ELECTION.

THE OLIVE BRANCH CREATES SOME POLITICAL SUSPICIONS.

Some Think It Will Result in a New Successor to Chief Connolly—Will Doubtless Do Away with a Majority Caucus.

Now that the new police board has been duly organized those who are interested in the inside workings of the department will have their attention turned to the election which takes place the last of this month, when an entire police force will be selected, from chief down to hostler. This election occurs once every two years.

Of course the all paramount question is: Who will be chief?

So far there is no candidate announced against the present incumbent, Arthur B. Connolly. As stated in yesterday's Evening Constitution the raising of the new police branch move in the police board may have some bearing on the election of the force. One of the commissioners was asked:

"What condition of affairs do you imagine would make the lion and the lamb lie down together?"

"An agreement between the lion and the lamb which was satisfactory to both," he was told.

"Then, if you wish to prognosticate, just work out your political problem on that hypothesis," he said as he winked his official eye.

WHAT IT MAY MEAN.

This may mean that this year the police department will be chosen by all the members of the board, and there will be no caucus of a majority faction as there has been in the past. Many times a majority of the board has in a caucus picked out all the officers and men they wished, and when the election came off the minority sat quietly by and picked their thumbs, while the majority put through their programme.

But this year the dov's is fluttering around the commissioners' room and he is perched upon an olive branch while he warbles a song of peace and good will.

It is too early in the game to say whether or not this will effect the chief's election. There are those who think that a chief might be chosen who will be more agreeable to certain members than Chief Connolly is reported to have been. Or it may only mean that the entire force is to be selected without prejudice and perfect harmony.

HICKS GIVEN A DIVORCE.

William F. Hicks was yesterday granted a total divorce from his wife, Mrs. John Hicks. The grounds upon which the husband was allowed was desertion. The husband testified that his wife left him more than three years ago and had not since returned.

READY

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION
EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WHAT IT COSTS

BY THE WEEK.
Delivered to residences - - - 10 cents
BY THE YEAR.
By Mail, postage prepaid - - - \$4.00

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS!

Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by carriers collections will be made by them on TUESDAY. Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by mail, cash in advance is required; at the rate of \$4.00 per year, \$2.00 for six months, \$1.00 for three months, or 6 cents per month.

PERSONS
Leaving the city for a week or longer can have THE EVENING CONSTITUTION mailed to any address in the United States for 10 cents per week. Don't fail to do it. It will be as good as a letter from home every day, except Sunday.

Nichols & Holliday, Constitution Building, Advertising Managers for advertising outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., March 9, 1897.

EVENING CONSTITUTION'S INAUGURAL REPORT

On all sides The Evening Constitution is being complimented for its magnificent report of the inaugural exercises on the 4th of March.

Within five minutes after President McKinley had taken the oath of office the first edition of The Evening Constitution was on the street, giving the people a detailed account of the exercises of the day and including every feature to and through the delivery of the inaugural address.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock ten bright, new pages were on the street, and at 2:30 o'clock twelve-page Evening Constitutions were falling on the doorsteps of the city of Atlanta like snowflakes in a winter storm.

No evening newspaper published in the city of Atlanta ever had a more phenomenal run, or ever met an important news development more promptly or more satisfactorily.

The Evening Constitution's inaugural report was more elaborate than that of any other southern evening newspaper, and of the evening exchanges which have reached us not one evening newspaper with or south contained a report which compared with it in completeness of detail.

The Southern Associated Press did excellent work in its report of every detail of the inaugural exercises, and both in its morning and evening reports it followed in a presidential manner the superiority of the United Press and its allied organizations over any other press association.

PEACE REIGNS AT WARSAW.

No more gratifying announcement could be made to the people of Atlanta than that the division which has long existed in the police board is at an end, and that the two factions, headed respectively by Captain W. H. Brotherton and Captain J. W. English, have come together.

This factional alignment in the police board has entered almost every phase of municipal politics for the past ten years. The contention growing out of it has done the city no good, and the announcement that the feud is at an end gives cause for genuine rejoicing.

The Evening Constitution heartily congratulates both Messrs. English and Brotherton for the many course they have pursued. They are among Atlanta's most representative citizens, being men of sterling business worth and each devoted to the interests and the welfare of the city.

Now let the example set by them be followed in every other department of the city government and the effect will be immediately felt in the advancement of the city's interests.

The Evening Constitution joins in the general rejoicing and it is prepared to partake of the feast of the fattest calf.

WILL THIS BUILD A CITY?

How shall we build up a great metropolis?
Will a revival every month in the year do it?
Will a tabernacle take the place of factories?

Will sensational evangelists take the place of men of business and enterprise?
Will it benefit the town to close the post-office on Sunday? If so, let us close the depot and discontinue the Sunday passenger trains.

It should be remembered that people congregate here for business. They do not come here primarily to organize Young Men's Christian Association movements and revivals. These things are incidental, and are not the main factors of a city's growth.

Evangelists are needed, and, if they were all like Sam Jones, they would always be welcome, but occasionally we have one who does more harm than good.

We need evangelists, but we also need H. L. Kimball, and just at present we need the Kimballs more than any other class.

Still there is room for both. Such evangelists as Jones would never interfere with the proper and healthful growth of any truly good city like Atlanta, but would aid in building it up.

POLITICS AND BUSINESS.

There are a few newspapers in Georgia whose whole existence seems to be devoted to politics.

They are unwilling to give the new administration the ghost of a showing. They jump upon it in advance and condemn it in unmeasured terms, without waiting for it to begin to develop its policy.

It is well to mingle a little common sense with our politics. We have differed, and still differ widely, with Mr. McKinley and his party, but we are willing to give them a fair showing.

They get on the wrong side and adopt

a line of conduct which menaces our welfare we propose to sound the alarm promptly and fight them vigorously.

Nothing could be more unjust than to condemn the new administration in advance, almost before it has finished kicking its heels at the inaugural ball.

AN INVITING OPENING.

Thousands of gentlemen citizens in the south who are now out of a job should do a little serious thinking.

Perhaps they have not been in sympathy with the democratic party for a long time. Perhaps they have favored the policy of protection.

Possibly they have quietly given aid and comfort to the republicans in the last campaign.

If they find themselves in this situation they should prepare their credentials and apply for federal offices under the new administration.

We may look out for many surprises in this time.

NOT A SOUTH HATER.

Fortunately we now have a republican president who is not a south hater.

Mr. McKinley is interested in economic questions, but he has never uttered a word which indicated any ill feeling toward the south.

He wants no force bill to measure directed against one section for the benefit of another.

He has no prejudice against southerners and ex-confederates. He is an American.

The brightest, best and fullest reports of Sam Jones' Campaign Against the Devil Will Appear in The Evening Constitution.

and cares very little about sectional lines. This should be said of him as a matter of simple justice.

An Evangelist

of the People

About twenty years ago, when I was on a Georgia railroad train, one day, a new sensation was pointed out to me.

He was a stout, dark-faced, black-eyed man who was returning from Salem camp ground, where he had preached for the first time.

"That is the Rev. Sam Jones," said a passenger. "He is a new preacher from up the country, and he waked up the camp meeting. You never heard anything like him."

My curiosity was excited, and I asked for particulars. I heard just enough to interest me in the new man, and since then I have heard him many times.

Jones is Jones, and will never be anything else. Abuse and praise alike are thrown away upon him.

He started out on his own peculiar line, and has followed it ever since. Adversity never switched him off, and prosperity has never made him waver.

He has been under the hottest and severest fires, but he has never lost his good humor. He sometimes ridicules his opponents, but he is not a hater of any class of men.

I verily believe that Sam Jones loves everybody and has a right to stand for his welfare. He is no lover of the rich. The poor are always in his thoughts. Ask Bob Hemphill what he has done for the orphans, and the answer will be a revelation.

Sam Jones fires broadsides into society, but the men and women who compose society know that the evangelist is really their friend. He would lay down his life for them, if it would do any good.

He does not stick to the methods of the orthodox preachers, but it must be admitted that garbled newspaper reports greatly misrepresent him.

As a matter of fact, he has a clear Anglo-Saxon style, and more than one doctor of divinity who had been prejudiced against him by newspaper reports has admitted, after hearing him, that there was nothing objectionable in his utterances.

I have studied Sam Jones now for some twenty years. He is an earnest Christian, if there ever was one, and it is simply a silly newspaper fable to say that he has grown rich out of his work. Money cannot stay in his pockets. So long as there are widows and orphans and deserving poor people in his ballistics, Jones will always be heard.

He is a wonderful man!

He has the humor and charity of Lincoln, the eloquence of Prentiss and the sharp, epigrammatic repartee of Corwin.

Altogether, he represents the best and brightest types of the south and southwest.

Not long ago he attacked the principle upon which our public school system is based, and what he said is simply unanswerable.

He struck at the root of the evil by arraignment paternalism. He showed how ridiculous and unjust it is to tax Bill Jones for the education of the Brown boy, and suggested that it would be just as reasonable to make Jones provide the facilities and the motive power for spanking the Brown kid.

This is an old right line, and in a few years, when the people of Georgia find themselves wrestling with the problems of compulsory education and free textbooks, they will turn to the evangelist.

But Sam Jones sometimes uses words and phrases offensive to polite ears.

Suppose he does! He wants to take the "high cuts," and reach the people, and he gets there.

He has never spoken or written a line that can injure the cause of religion and morals, and many of his sermons are as methodical in thought and as chaste in dictation as the finest discourse of our famous city preachers.

Sam Jones is no longer an experiment! He has been tested and tried, and among the results are stronger churches, happy widows and orphans, brighter cottages among the poor, and hundreds of good citizens who met him in time and turned aside from the downward path.

I am not surprised to hear that the tabernacle is crowded again. It will be packed while Jones is on deck, and it ought to be.

Atlanta has never been visited by an evangelist so wise and witty, so sharp, and at the same time so gentle and charitable—a Christian worker whose big brain has been so well balanced by his big heart, so full of the milk of human kindness.

Many a time Sam Jones has reached out into the dark and troubled waters and rescued a drowning brother. His life of work and pain is one of good deeds and self-sacrificing plans.

I like to see our people crowding into the tabernacle while he is here. A gentler, brighter and more gracious influence has never been among us.

WALLACE PUTNAM REED.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
AND THEIR IDIOSYNCRASIES

With Side Comments on Mileage, Extra Sessions and Other Things of Great Interest To All Statesmen Just at the Present Time.

Washington, March 8.
Special to The Evening Constitution.

There have been twelve special sessions of congress called by the president of the United States. The first was the session called by John Adams in 1797 because of the threatened war with France, and the last was called by Grover Cleveland in 1893 for the consideration of the silver question. It is rather singular, considering the fact that the constitution does not call for the meeting of a new congress until more than a year after the election of its members, that there have been so few called sessions.

There are two principal reasons why the president of the United States has hesitated about calling congress together. That unfortunate phrase which President Cleveland used in a letter a year or two ago—when he spoke of "having congress on my hands"—has much to do with it. When congress is not in session, very few members of congress are in Washington and the push and struggle for office, which have been the nightmare of every president, are much diminished. It would take a very serious reason to induce any president to call a special session of congress directly after his inauguration. President McKinley thinks that such an emergency exists.

The second reason is the expense of the extra session, for while the congressmen of today receive their pay whether congress is in session or not, he does not receive mileage and stationery allowance and many other perquisites of office when congress is not in session, and there is a small army of clerks employed only during the session whose salaries stop when congress adjourns and begin again when congress reconvenes. Therefore the session of congress is expensive and unless there is much to be gained by issuing a call for a special session, the president usually waits until the time named in the constitution for congress to assemble.

The first extra session, as I have said, was called in 1797 by President John Adams to take action in the matter of the pending difficulties with France. France had discriminated seriously against American commerce, and a commission was sent to the court of France to see what could be done to bring about a peaceable settlement of the matter. Talleyrand, secretary of state, refused to have the objectionable decrees rescinded if a sum of money was paid to him, but this proposition was rejected summarily and congress appropriated money for a navy while the president called Washington to the head of the army. Napoleon's reign began at about this time and the first consul made a treaty with the United States, which was satisfactory and which settled the question of the threatened war. Six years later congress was called together to ratify the purchase of Louisiana from France by President Jefferson. The senate approved the act and both houses voted bonds for the payment of the \$5,000,000, which was the purchase price. In this purchase were included nearly all of what now constitutes the states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

Four years later Jefferson called another special session of congress to take action on the attitude of France and England toward our commerce. As a result of this meeting exportation was forbidden, but this law was repealed two years later as it was hurting American interests much more than those of other countries. President Madison called a special session of congress in July, 1811, to consider the war with Great Britain which was then threatening. No decisive action was taken at this special session, but war was declared at the regular session of congress in the year 1812. A year later, the army having become somewhat demoralized by defeats along the Canadian border, Madison called another special session for the purpose of having it reorganized.

There was no other called session until 1857, when Van Buren summoned congress to face a financial crisis—the suspension of specie payments all over the country. A result of this special session was the establishment of the sub-treasury system now in force and the issue of \$10,000,000 of treasury notes. The panic was not much relieved though and when President Harrison was inaugurated he called another special session with which his successor, Tyler, was left to negotiate. Tyler and congress did not get along at all well together. Congress passed two bills to establish a national bank, both of which were vetoed by the president. Congress also repealed the sub-treasury act which was re-enacted later by another congress. The trouble between Tyler and congress resulted in Tyler's political death and in the disintegration of the whig party for a time.

The slavery question caused the special session called by President Pierce in 1856, as well as that called by President Lincoln in 1861. The session of 1861 was called because the army appropriation bill had failed. The house had tacked on it a provision that none of the army should be employed to enforce the acts of the Kansas legislature. The senate refused to accept the bill in this form and when the special session was held the senate had its way. This session lasted only eleven days—a much shorter time than can be hoped for the session which is to begin this month.

The special session of 1861 was called when war had begun. Congress was needed to increase the regular army, to vote appropriations for the war and to prepare a tariff which should furnish the revenue needed for the extraordinary conditions impending. Congress remained in session five weeks, making these provisions, declaring a blockade of the southern ports, defining piracy and providing a punishment for it and so on. This was the first extra session called for the purpose of passing a tariff act. The author of the tariff law which congress prepared and passed in so short a time was Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, then a member of the house. Mr. Morrill, as chairman of the finance committee of the senate, will be nominally the chief agent of the senate in preparing the tariff which is to be passed at the coming special session.

The next special session of congress was called in 1877 because the army appropriation bill had failed again. There were differences between the two houses over certain proposed changes in the system of

promotion, etc. These could not be reconciled in conference before March 4th. The army was much needed in 1877 in connection with the great strikes and riots, and there would have been no army if President Hayes had not called a special session, unless someone had been found patriotic enough to advance the money needed to sustain the force of officers and enlisted men. Secretary Lamont once advanced the money needed to carry the army establishment for a very brief space of time.

An extra session was rendered necessary in 1879 by the failure of another appropriation bill—the sundry civil bill. This was defeated for passage in the senate because the house had put on it several "riders" to prohibit the use of troops at the polls. In the special session both house and senate were democratic and they passed bills containing the objectionable "riders" which the senate refused to accept. Eventually congress was compelled to pass an unembarrassed appropriation bill, which the president signed.

There was some question about calling an extra session of the fifty-first congress at the beginning of President Harrison's administration. None was called then and none was held from 1879 to 1885, when President Cleveland, in view of the financial crisis which had caused so much suffering all over the country called congress together to repeal the Sherman law for the purchase of silver. That was the twelfth session called by a president. The one to be held this month will be the thirteenth.

Several times in the twenty years special sessions have been threatened. Mr. McKinley expressed in private conversation four years ago the opinion that President Cleveland should call congress together to redeem the promises of the democratic party to reform the tariff. He said that if the president delayed he would have trouble getting congress to do what he wanted. This proved to be the case, and the tariff bill which was passed by congress was very little better than the tariff of Mr. Cleveland. Mr. McKinley, by taking the tariff bill by the horns, immediately has a much better chance of making it do as he likes.

I see in some recently published paragraphs the statement that the senators, who met in special session Thursday of this week, are very much perturbed because they will not receive the mileage or other allowances during the called session. They are not a bit perturbed in fact. The law gives mileage and stationery allowances for the regular session of congress only; but the senators and members four years ago, when Mr. Cleveland called a special session, voted mileage and stationery allowance to themselves for that session, and drew it, too. I have not heard of any member of the fifty-third congress was conscientious enough to turn his allowance back into the treasury or to refuse to draw it.

The truth is that the senators and representatives in congress get all they can out of the government, directly or indirectly. Senator Peffer, of Kansas, goes away from Washington a comparatively well-to-do man, because he not only saved a good part of his \$5,000 a year and allowance, but he had the members of his family on the pay roll during the greater part of his six years in the senate. One of them was his wife. Senator Reagan, of Texas, now one of the railroad commissioners of his state, I believe, was the first senator to brave public criticism by appointing his wife private secretary at \$4 a day.

You know the salaries of our senators and representatives are but \$4,000 more than the salaries of the members of the Canadian parliament, which meets at Ottawa next week. They are \$5,000 more than the members of the British parliament receive. They are not large enough to support a man and his family in luxury; but they are enough to live on, even in Washington, where rents are higher and supplies cost more than they do anywhere else in the country. The stationery and mileage allowance was voted to aid the congressmen for the loss of the franking privilege. When that privilege was being discussed in the house it was said that the postage of some members on official business alone would amount to \$100 or more a year.

As the government had grown tired of hearing the dirty linen of congressmen about the money for nothing, it was cheaper to allow the members of congress \$125 a year each for postage or stationery than to contribute the franking privilege. Now the franking privilege has been restored. Members of the senate and house can frank their official letters as they did before. Their paper and envelopes are furnished to them free of charge. And still they draw \$125 a year for stationery. Some of this money is paid out for the members' home, hardly covered by the pay of a congressman was \$8 a day when congress was in session. In those days the \$125 cents a mile from the congressman's home hardly covered his expenses in coming to Washington. In these days the congressman usually travels on a train. Sometimes he makes no bones of this and sometimes he is ashamed to say so. The senator from the Baltimore and Ohio not long ago, I met a senator and sat talking with him when the conductor came for the first tickets. The senator took something from his pocket, and concealing it in the palm of his hand, passed it over to the conductor in such a way that it was evident he wanted to conceal it from me. The conductor looked at it, and then handed it back in plain view, saying:

"In the same way the mileage allowance is abused. This money was made first at a time when travel was slow and expensive, and when members of congress received pay according to their services. Now it is a mere bribe to get the members' home, hardly covered by the pay of a congressman was \$8 a day when congress was in session. In those days the \$125 cents a mile from the congressman's home hardly covered his expenses in coming to Washington. In these days the congressman usually travels on a train. Sometimes he makes no bones of this and sometimes he is ashamed to say so. The senator from the Baltimore and Ohio not long ago, I met a senator and sat talking with him when the conductor came for the first tickets. The senator took something from his pocket, and concealing it in the palm of his hand, passed it over to the conductor in such a way that it was evident he wanted to conceal it from me. The conductor looked at it, and then handed it back in plain view, saying:

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Constitutional
Amendments.

MARY'S GROWN UP LAMB.
Mary had a little goat
With whiskers on his chin,
And when he got his dander up
That goat could butt like sin.
He followed her to church one day
And walking down the aisle
Assumed an air of gravity
That made the people smile.
The sexton tried to drive him out,
Which raised old billie's ire,
He chewed his cud right viciously
And both his eyes flashed fire.
He stood upon his hinder legs
And fetched a mighty bleat
That to the sexton sounded like
The trumpet call of fate.
And then the congregation rose,
No time had they to lose,
For billie kept the racket up
And cleaned out all the pews.
And then he took a header and
The sexton would have fled,
But billie struck him in the rear
And stood him on his head.
The sexton called him evil names
In language harsh, and when
He used some epithet profane
The parson cried "Amen!"

THE SCHOOL BOOK BURDEN.
There never was, in my mind, a more outrageous monopoly than the present schoolbook extortion. A man with two or three children is often unable to take advantage of the free tuition offered by the public schools right here in Atlanta because he cannot afford the enormous drain upon his resources twice a year for books. They are not allowed a child to enter the schools unless it is armed and equipped with all the high priced textbooks that are provided by the school authorities, and every time a child advances from one grade to another it is a fresh outlay of books.

Twice a year the poor man with a small salary is confronted with the problem of purchasing books for his children. There are eight grades and the pupil must have a new style of grammar, geography, reader, arithmetic and dictionary, with numerous other books, for every grade. There is no let up to it. Instead of providing some sort of a book on one topic that would take the child through at least two grades it must have a complete assortment for each grade, although the step from one grade to another is very small indeed. It looks some times as if the school authorities have simply allowed themselves to be duped by the publishers.

Why, with all their shortcomings, the country schools are not so burdensome as these. I have recently gone through with another experience buying books. Being the middle of the term I have tried to secure second-hand books so as to obviate a little of the expense, as I know these books would be of no use after the present term. I have managed, by close driving, to get the books at about 50 per cent less than the published price, and some of the books that I bought were as good as new. That, indicates somewhat the extortionate prices charged by the publishers.

But what do you suppose those bookless made on the second-hand books that they sold for? From 10 to 50 per cent. I had an experience of that sort when I went to move away from here two years ago. I had just bought a lot of books in the fall. Many of them were scarcely sold. I think that the book dealers allowed me about 10



A SKETCH OF THE FRONT ROW SPECTATORS AT THE SAM JONES MEETING LAST NIGHT IN THE TABERNACLE.

THE CHURCH AND WOMAN

Sam Jones Preached This Morning on the Holy Spirits in Relation to Woman.

THREE THOUSAND WERE THERE

Woman, He Said, Can Talk, and She Was Meant To Do It, Too.

HE TELLS WHY HE USES SLANG

It Is a Part of the Procession Like the Tambourine of the Salvation Army Girl—He Doesn't Believe in Division and Strife, but in Unity. Some Rich Humor and Solid Facts.

Sam Jones "touched them up" this morning at the tabernacle in his own artistic style. About 3,000 people were present, mostly women.

He spoke upon the power of the holy spirit in its relation to woman's work in the church. He said that woman's work was always done, except when some man stepped in and objected, and then they retired. They had their work to do. The old ship of Zion was a side wheel steamer and she would turn about in the river if one of the "wheels" was locked. Let both wheels turn and we will all take a bee line for the millennium shore.

"I expect," he said, "to see some member of the Georgia legislature pass an act entitled 'An act to amend the Acts of the Apostles, just to get things their way.' There was no discounting the fact that a woman could talk, and God Almighty would never have given her that power and then told her to keep her mouth shut. I like to see a woman talk, but she ought not to make too many jestures and jump up.

"These theological 'cemetery' have a regular word to put a fellow in. The students select big texts like 'Justification by Faith,' 'Regeneration' and 'Sanctification.' You never see the preacher, because he is behind the text. I don't like to talk about what Calvin or Wesley used to say. I believe in progressive theology and old time religion. In Calvin's time they used to have an idea that just so many people were predestined to be saved and that it was all fixed before the world was made. I would not read a vinegar almanac with such stuff in it.

"All God wants men to do is what is right, and all the devil wants them to do is what is wrong. God will take you to heaven and the devil will take you to hell. That is all there is in this question. I am a Methodist, just like I am a Jones. It was born in me. I believe Adam was a Methodist, for the first thing he did was to fall.

"If you leave all and just follow the word of God. If you follow a pope, or a bishop or a D. D. you may go wrong, but you won't go wrong if you follow the Bible.

"The only difference between the Christian religion and other kinds of religion is that it has introduced the supernatural.

"Atlanta can get to be a unit on everything except religion. The devil likes nothing better than a split among Christians. You can't even get the preachers of Atlanta together. If you ask them all to preach against card playing they won't do it. Some of them will say: 'We will get the grand jury after them.' Well, a preacher ought to save his congregation from the penitentiary if he does not save them from hell.

"If you have no religious method of your own, take somebody else's. If I was a dog and never jumped a rabbit in my life and I saw a bench-legged dog after a rabbit I would help him to catch it."

Mr. Jones told how he had preached with and without the divine spirit. All preachers had had this experience.

"or live right, unless we have the baptism of the divine spirit."

He gave a beautiful history of the conversion of Jerry McAuley, and his wife, who at one time were the worst of outcasts in New York. McAuley almost encircled the civilized world.

If God could do so much with such sinners, what could he do in Atlanta if the people prayed for an outpouring of the Holy Ghost. Those good men could clean up the town.

He said he was a sort of Salvation Army man. He told an incident in which a Salvation Army girl was put in prison in Du-Buque for singing on the streets. "I'll Follow Jesus Anywhere, Everywhere." In a cell for thirty days she sang and prayed with the other prisoners.

"People ask me sometimes why I use slang. My slang is sort like the tambourine the Salvation Army girls use. It's a part of the procession, and it works.

He concluded his discourse with the declaration that Atlanta was never more ripe



MR. W. A. EXCELL, The Popular Comedian and Musician at the Sam Jones Meeting.

for a grand revival. He had been in the banks, in the stores and in the workshops, and it was in the air.

After the sermon a large number of people went up to be prayed for.

MISSIONARY RALLY TONIGHT

Christian Workers Will Meet at the Second Baptist Church To Discuss Missionary Work.

The mission workers of the city and all members of the central committee will meet this evening at the Second Baptist church and discuss the work in that field. The rally is one of great importance, and everybody who can lend a helping hand has been invited to be present. All the city churches and missionary societies of the city will be represented and many visitors from towns throughout the state will be present.

The meeting tonight is of more than usual importance and several announcements may be made and some new ideas for the work in the state will be suggested.

PROTECTS LOCAL AGENTS.

Montgomery, Ala., March 8.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

The legislature which adjourned last



PROFESSOR E. O. EXCELL, Who Is Leading the Great Chorus at the Sam Jones Meeting.

month made some changes in the insurance laws of the state which are very much more important than would appear from the attention given them by the press of the state. In addition to the general laws regulating the business of insurance in all of its dealings, which was prepared by the underwriters of the state, two other laws were passed.

One of these laws was for the protection of the local agent. It made it unlawful for an insurance company to write business over the heads of its agents, and thereby deprive them of their commission.

The value of the mineral output of Montana for 1896 is as follows: Copper, \$22,000,000; silver, \$10,750,000; gold, \$1,500,000; lead, \$600,000; total, \$35,250,000.

SAM JONES'S DEEP SERMON

The Noted Evangelist Spoke Seriously Last Night and Without His Usual Sarcasm.

SERMON WAS AN ABLE ONE, TOO

He Paid Tribute to the Atlanta Press, and After the Sermon Hundreds Flocked to the Altar.

HIS ADVICE TO THE ATLANTA 400

"Religion Is Love, Love Is Loyalty, Loyalty Is a Constant and Never Ending Obedience to the Will of God"—A Great Crowd Attended the Meeting Last Night.

If anybody went to hear Sam Jones last night for the purpose of just laughing at his jokes, he must have found himself strangely out of place. Those who have heard the evangelist often have said that he can preach as serious and as deep a sermon, when he wishes to, as any minister of the gospel living. And that's what he did last evening.

As Mr. Jones himself expressed it, the gathering at the tabernacle last night was the "largest ever seen in Atlanta on a Monday, a day of the week when the people do not turn out."

PUT SOMETHING IN THE HAT

When the Collection Is Taken Up.

If you are too poor, put in a lock of your hair, and if you are bald-headed, spit in the hat.

SAM JONES.

ing was filled when the services began.

WHAT SAM JONES DID.

Mr. Jones did three things which marked his meeting:

First, he preached a fine sermon.

Second, he caused hundreds of people to make a resolve to lead better lives.

Third, he paid a glowing tribute to the Atlanta press.

Of course it would not have been Sam Jones if he had not injected some spice into the meeting, and before he began his discourse he dispensed some of his characteristic humor. The collection was his subject for a few good jokes. He said:

"Now, brethren, there is that ubiquitous, inevitable collection. It looks as if you are going to pay the money for fixing this building in broken down. You are going to play the homeopathic racket on the collection. There is a man out there who

those who believe they are good, who were hard to reach with the power of the Holy Spirit. There are some people who think they will go straight to heaven because they didn't burn down a church or knock a preacher in the head. It is like a neighbor asking him for \$2,000 because he has lived next door for ten years and never burned his dwelling or hit his children.

"The sin which ruins souls in this world and damns them in the world to come is the rejection of the salvation offered by the Lord Jesus Christ. Religion is love; love is loyalty, and loyalty is a constant and never ending obedience to the will of God. If I enter heaven I will not plead for forgiveness at the bar of God because I preached His word or because I tried to save souls; nay, even though I knew I had saved a million souls from damnation, but I will fall at the feet of the Savior and cry: 'Take me, Lord, the chief of sinners.'"

"I am 'dread,' he continued, "for people stopping and saying I speak words of peace against this person and that per-

son. You dirty dog, you'd be in hell right now if you should drop dead. An old lady asked me to go for her old man and clean him up. Why bless your life, the old gal is the one who needs cleaning up herself."

Just then an old man who had been crying out "amen" all during the discourse, once more said it, and his wife by his side gave him a most suggestive nudge.

ON A COMPROMISE.

"The churches," said Mr. Jones, "are filled up with fellows who came in on a sort of compromise. They just thought they would join if God would rather have it so. The way to feel is that you are a hell deserving sinner and would be in hell this minute if it wasn't for the grace of God."

He gave the testimony of his old mother and father and his grandfather, who died when he had reached the age of ninety-two years, to prove to himself that the saying mentioned in the text was a faithful one. He related a story about a Chattanooga brewer who went out of the whiskey business to serve God and drifted into uttermost poverty. In his distress he was offered a place with a brewery at \$300 a month, and he refused, saying he would go down to his death rather than go back on the vows he had made to his God. He has now been aided by church people and is preaching the gospel and saving souls.

Mr. Jones closed his services by asking all who wished to be prayed for to come forward and take his hand. During the singing of a hymn hundreds came up and expressed a desire to live better lives.

A TRIBUTE TO THE PRESS.

Just before the close the evangelist said he wished to thank the press of Atlanta for the noble work it was doing to help make the revival a success.

"Next to the pulpit," he said, "the press can do the greatest good for the kingdom of God in this world. May the blessings of God rest upon the newspapers of the city and on all the editors and reporters personally."

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Mr. Stuart preached the sermon yesterday afternoon, Mr. Jones not being present. He selected as his subject the "Power of the Holy Spirit." He said this power underlies all the successful work of the Christian church. If the Christian religion was not supernatural it was not anything. Christians are powerless without the Holy Spirit. The incident of the Savior restoring the blind man's sight was given as an illustration of the power of the spirit, as no man could use the same chariot and the same pool and perform the same wonderful results.

"We may have theology," exclaimed the speaker, "we may have systems and learning and science, but without the power of the Almighty God this poor world will go groping in darkness and blindness."

Mr. Stuart said he had seen the power of the Holy Spirit and he believed it would be manifest in Atlanta before the revival was over.

It was only the power of God that could lift poor, suffering humanity above the sorrows and troubles of this earth. "I will send the comforter to you," said Christ, and He will do it.

In this part of his discourse Mr. Stuart related two or three incidents which moved his audience to tears. Men and women were weeping throughout the large congregation.

SOME PATHETIC INCIDENTS.

He told of the poor woman unto whom a minister's wife had been kind. The minister's wife died and the poor old woman asked some one if it would be right for her to place some wild flowers on the casket which she had gone out in the woods to gather. "I had no money," she said, "to buy any flowers." She was told that the offering would be acceptable, and on the day of the funeral she slipped up to the casket and timidly laid the wild flowers on the foot of the coffin, while she whispered: "I give these to one who did so much for me."

He told the incident of a lady in Nashville, who was told that she must leave her family and go to a distant city to submit to a surgical operation, which was exceedingly dangerous. She called upon Mr. Stuart and said: "I cannot leave my poor little children." He prayed with her and she arose from her knees and said: "It is God's will, and I will submit." She kissed her little ones goodby and it was forever, for she died under the surgeon's knife. With her last breath she whispered: "Thy will, and not mine be done." In that hour of fearful trial she was sustained by the Holy Spirit.

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POSITIONS SECURED FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

By the Southern Shorthand and Business University.

In "The Grand," Atlanta, Ga., and "The Haddington," Norfolk, Va. The Leading Business Training Schools of the Southern States. Over 6,000 Graduates in Lucrative Positions.

SPRING TERM NOW OPEN. Special Inducements to those entering during the Next Fifteen Days.

Our Graduates always secure positions. The demand for Bookkeepers and Stenographers is greater than the supply.

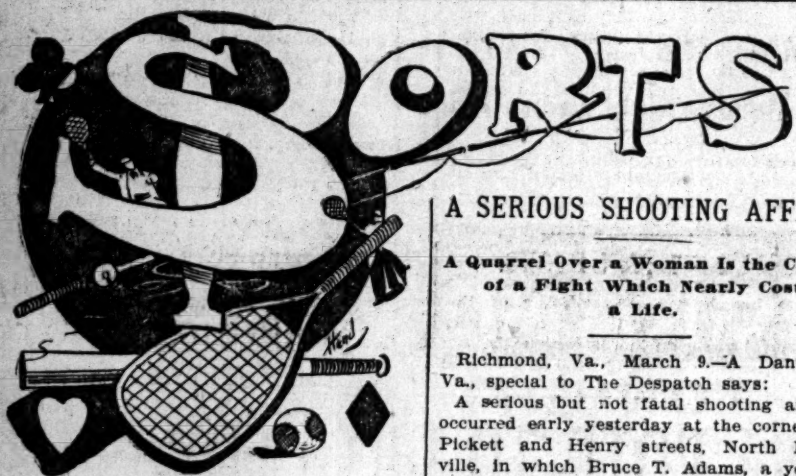
References: This University holds letters of high commendation from Governor W. Y. Atkinson, Ex-Governor W. J. Northen, Ex-Governor J. B. Gordon, Ex-Governor Jos. E. Brown, Ex-Governor A. H. Colquitt, Ex-Mayor Porter King, Ex-Mayor J. B. Goodwin, Ex-Mayor W. A. Hemphill, Ex-Mayor J. T. Glenn, and a large majority of the leading business men of Atlanta. HANDSOME CATALOGUE SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

\$25.00 for a Business Course better than that given by any other College in the South. . . .

Enter Now! A Position Awaits You!

\$25.00 for a Business Course better than that given by any other College in the South. . . .

Employment is Plentiful, Laborers Few!



FITZ STOCK IS RISING

Corbett Men Are Willing Now To Accept Poorer Odds Than They First Held Out For.

TARAL NOW PLACES HIS MONEY

He Was Holding Out for 2 to 1, but Has Compromised on Odds of 10 to 8.

A QUIET TIP BEING TOLD ALOUD

It Is Said That Corbett Intends To Force The Fight and Fitzsimmons' Friends Say If It Is True Bob Will Surely Win.

New York, March 9.—Speculative sporting men are inclined to think that now is the best time for placing bets on the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight instead of waiting till a few days before the fight.

Only on two occasions that Fitzsimmons has appeared in the ring in this country has he been the favorite before the fight. This was in his fight with Sharkey and the last battle with Peter Maher. As he is always sure to be in good shape whenever he fights, the sports fancy that the tables may turn this time, and that he will enter the ring on St. Patrick's day on odds-on favorite. At least this was the impression yesterday and the sports who have remained under cover all along come out and backed him.

Fred Taral, who had held out for 2 to 1, compromised at 10 to 8. He says he will wager \$200 more on the champion at these odds. Jimmy Hayes also was willing to snap at several offers of even money on Corbett and invested several hundred dollars. Ed Nell' wagered \$500 to \$1,000 with a local sport on Fitzsimmons and says he is ready to speculate more at the same price.

Joe Harris authorized Jake Shipsey, the bookmaker, to back Fitzsimmons for him to the extent of \$200. Harris declares that he got good odds.

There is a quiet tip going the rounds that Corbett intends to force the fighting. Fitzsimmons' friends say that if this is true Bob will certainly win, as he likes this kind of fighting. During Corbett's mill with Mitchell it will be remembered that Jim lost his temper and the admirers of the Cornishman contend that if he does this again this time it will be all up with him.

PICTURES MAY NOT BE TAKEN

Attachment Issued Against the Kinetoscope May Prevent the Fight from Being Photographed.

New York, March 8.—Three sets of photograph machines that were to be used to photograph the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight for the kinetoscope have been attached by the sheriff.

Edward Gregg, who made the machines, asserts that \$4,000 is still due him on their manufacture. As a result of the attachment the fight may not be photographed.

WANTED IN MARIETTA

This morning Lewis Brown and Perry Nichols, two young white men, were arrested by Patrolman Sheridan, on a warrant, charging them with assault and battery.

They are wanted in Marietta, where, it is alleged, they assaulted another young man with a pocket knife. They deny their guilt and expressed a willingness to go to Cobb county at once and stand trial.

A SERIOUS SHOOTING AFFAIR

A Quarrel Over a Woman Is the Cause of a Fight Which Nearly Cost a Life.

Richmond, Va., March 9.—A Danville, Va., special to The Dispatch says: A serious but not fatal shooting affray occurred early yesterday at the corner of Pickett and Henry streets, North Danville, in which Bruce T. Adams, a young married man, was shot three times by Wallace Riley. Both of the parties are white operatives of the Riverside mills.

The two men met this morning, and as the result of a quarrel in which a woman is said to be concerned, Adams, it is alleged, attacked Riley, knocking him down. Riley thereupon drew a 38-caliber pistol and fired four shots at Adams at close range.

One bullet entered the right breast and passed out under the arm, another passed through the left thigh, the third entered the left hand and the fourth punctured Adams' coat.

None of the wounds are dangerous. The merits of the controversy have not yet been made known.

Riley is out under \$200 bail.

THE WEATHER.

(KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE FROG.)



The high pressure area that was spread over the eastern half of the United States yesterday morning has moved eastward and is now passing off the coast, while its center has dropped south as far as the coast of Virginia. A second high is moving in from the extreme northwest, central now in the Dakotas. Between these two highs is a trough of low barometer extending from Lake Michigan to Texas. The pressure is lowest at Chicago. The combined influence of these opposing forces has caused cloudy and unsettled weather over the entire country from the Rockies to the Atlantic, with rain falling this morning at Marquette, Chicago, Kansas City, Nashville, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Washington and Buffalo. Rain has been general during the past twenty-four hours in the Mississippi valley and over the states east and north from Tennessee. The heaviest falls have occurred in Tennessee and the central Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

Temperature has fallen in the Missouri valley and westward to the Rockies and in Florida. Elsewhere there has been a general rise, most marked in the Ohio valley.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 a. m. March 9, 1897:

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 a. m.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Precipitation (inches) 24 hrs.
New York, cloudy.	36	38	28	Trace
Washington, raining.	38	39	30	.04
Norfolk, cloudy.	38	39	30	.04
Jacksonville, foggy.	54	54	50	.00
Atlanta, foggy.	46	46	42	.00
Montgomery, cloudy.	55	55	50	.00
Vicksburg, cloudy.	55	55	50	.00
New Orleans, cloudy.	55	55	50	.00
Mobile, cloudy.	55	55	50	.00
Galveston, cloudy.	55	55	50	.00
Corpus Christi, cloudy.	70	70	60	.00
St. Paul, cloudy.	54	54	50	.00
Knoxville, raining.	45	45	34	.54
Cincinnati, raining.	38	38	30	.39
Chicago, raining.	30	34	24	.32
St. Louis, cloudy.	30	34	24	.32
Kansas City, raining.	33	33	24	.32
Omaha, cloudy.	33	33	24	.32
Huron, S. D., cloudy.	4	6	0	.00
Rismarck, N. D., clear.	7	9	0	.00
Fort Smith, cloudy.	7	9	0	.00

Below zero.

J. R. MARBURY, Local Forecast Official.

For holding books and papers a new combined cover and stand has an arm attached to the cover, so that when it is opened the arm folds back the back of the book together V-shaped, to hold the book or paper in a nearly upright position for use.

NIGHT SCHOOL FOR POOR GIRLS

Another of the Popular Institutions Started Last Night.

MEANS MUCH GOOD TO THEM

Mr. Hugh Inman, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hemphill, Colonel Bray, Captain Hendrix, Major Slaton, Miss Hemphill and Others Attend the Opening Session of the New School.

Last night, at the Edgewood Avenue public school building, eleven bright-eyed little girls assembled to be enrolled as members of the new Girls' Night school. They were all timid, and anxiously looking around to see what they were going to do at their new school.

These girls came from the poor families of East Atlanta and are all working to help support their families. Some of them have never before attended a school, while others have been to school, but were compelled to stop and go to work and earn their livelihood.

To see these girls working all day unsatisfied with the little knowledge they have picked up, and when the night comes, to attend this school with the hope of up-building themselves, certainly must touch a sympathetic chord in any human nature. Last night a test of their knowledge was made in order that they might be classified into four grades.

Mrs. Cole Spear, the principal of the new night school, said last night: "We are merely testing the applicants tonight in order that we may classify them."

"There will be four grades. We will have classes five nights out of the week, just as the regular schools have five days, and will hold from 7 to 9:30 o'clock every night."

TEACHERS HAVE VOLUNTEERED.

Mrs. Spear is very enthusiastic over her new work. There are several teachers of the schools of this city, who have volunteered to assist in starting the school off. After this the pupils will flock to the school.

Mr. H. T. Inman has come to the front with \$150 to start them off with, and Mrs. Hemphill is furnishing the books which they shall begin with.

The pupils enrolled last night are as follows: Edna Whitley, Nellie Blunt, Ida Snider, Ada Sharpton, Belle Weaver, Gertrude Palmer, Ada Palmer, Ida Crouch, Ruby Wingard and Ella Everett.

Most of them work in the factories near the school.

Mrs. Hemphill is very enthusiastic about the school, in fact, it was she who went before the board and asked for the adoption of the school.

Many were present at the opening, among whom are: Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hemphill, Colonel Bray, of the board of education; Captain Hendrix, Major Slaton, Miss Lula Belle Hemphill, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Myrtice Smith and Mrs. Harris, who teaches in Ivy street school.

There are already seventy applications for seats in the new school, a great many being away on account of timidity.

In a few days the school will be in good working order and will no doubt prove to be a grand success.

TURNERS ELECT OFFICERS.

A Splendid Set of Men Are Put at the Helm of the Popular Organization.

Yesterday the regular yearly election of officers of the Atlanta Turn Verein Association was held.

The association has enjoyed a most prosperous year under the old administration and with the men at the head of it, who were elected yesterday, it bids well to even surpass this record.

This is one of the strongest and most prominent German associations in the south and is doing a great work in the city.

The new officers are as follows: Mr. George Ruman, president; Mr. Chris Damer, secretary and treasurer; Mr. W. R. Rauchenberg, vice president; Mr. H. Helm, assistant secretary and treasurer; Messrs. Harry Mins, chairman; C. J. Beiser and C. Lempie are on the executive committee. Entertainment committee—J. H. Cassirer, chairman; George Berlin and George Mann.

THE RAILROADS TAKE COGNIZANCE

Preparing To Show There Is No Discrimination Existing.

OFFICERS WILL NOT ATTEND

They Have Not Been Invited To Be Present—New Depot at Nashville. Dr. C. M. Drake Is Ill—Rumblings of the Rail.

The railroads have taken cognizance of the protest over a discrimination in freight rates which the wholesale men and manufacturers of Atlanta are sending up. They have read all the reports which the newspapers have published regarding the meeting which is to be held tomorrow afternoon to discuss the situation and will await the result of this meeting with great interest.

A peculiar feature about the meeting is that the railroad officers have not been invited to attend.

The call which has been issued includes only business men, and the local representatives of the freight department of the roads have not been given an invitation to attend and explain if they can the rates which apply to Atlanta.

A committee will be appointed to wait upon them in an effort to adjust the matter and they will be prepared for the visit. They have prepared a list of tariff sheets showing the railroad rates which apply to Atlanta and other cities throughout the country, and by these sheets they hope to convince the shippers that there is no discrimination, but that the present rates are as low as can be put into effect.

The business men claim that the official classification to Atlanta and points south of the Ohio river is much higher than it is on the same shipments to points north of the river.

The railroad men admit that this may be true, but at the same time they say if an investigation will prove that the rates are as low as can be put into effect, they are evened up by the classification on other shipments which are different to points north of the river.

The subject of freight rates is a very intricate one and it will be several months before an adjustment can be made if one is secured at all.

NASHVILLE'S NEW DEPOT.

While Atlanta is agitating the question of a new depot the city of Nashville is having one completed at a cost of \$50,000.

Nashville has suffered for years from the want of a new passenger station, and with the Centennial starting next year in the face the railroad officials came to the conclusion that it would never do for the thousands of visitors who will be there this year the city and depart from the city through the miserable station which has been used for the last decade. A protest went up from the citizens and as a result a new station or passenger shed is now nearing completion. The new station will be a great improvement and will add much to the appearance of the city.

DR. DRAKE ILL.

Dr. C. M. Drake, chief surgeon of the Southern railway, is confined to his rooms on Peachtree street. Dr. Drake returned from Washington last week in an ill condition and has not been able to leave his room since that time. His condition is not serious and he hopes to be able to get to his office within a few days.

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

Major C. H. Hudson, chief engineer of the Southern railway, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. W. E. Gaut, will reach Atlanta this afternoon from Washington. Major Hudson is on one of his regular trips of inspection over the system.

Mr. J. A. Dodson, general roadmaster of the Southern, is spending the day in Atlanta on a business trip.

James Burke, traveling freight agent of the Queen and Crescent route at Chattanooga, was in the city today.

The celebrated injunction suit against the Seaboard Air-Line, Southern and other railroads, will come up before Judge Hughes, at Norfolk, tomorrow.

COLLECTOR SANFORD'S NEW BOND.

Now that Governor Atkinson has decided to permit Mr. T. V. Sanford to make a new bond as tax receiver of Floyd county, peace seems restored between the Capital and the Hill City.

Mr. Sanford's first bond was for about \$10,000 and was signed by the Fidelity and Security Company of Baltimore.

The first bond having been lost between Rome and Atlanta, possibly while changing cars at Kingston, or in some other mysterious manner, he will now have to go to work and secure a duplicate, which will necessarily require some little time.

RIFLES' TRIP FOR SUMMER

Popular Atlanta Company Will Go on a Pleasure Outing.

LIEUT. ASKEW HAS RESIGNED

General Regret at His Retirement from the Service—Interesting Gossip Among the Soldier Boys of the State This Week.

The Atlanta Rifles, one of Atlanta's crack military companies, have on foot a great trip this summer.

The company will not be among those that go to the state encampment, and they are trying to arrange for a pleasure trip.

The proposed trip has been frequently discussed by the members at their meetings, and it is now taking definite form. They will leave Atlanta in a special chartered train, carrying with them a number of their friends.

Where they will go to has not yet been definitely decided. Virginia Beach has been spoken of and received favorably among the boys. A committee will be appointed at the next regular meeting to make deals with the railroads and arrange for the transportation.

The trip will occupy fully two weeks, and if the ideas of the Rifle boys are carried out there is a great time in store for them.

SAM ASKEW RESIGNS.

Sam Askew, first lieutenant of company K, state volunteer troops, has sent in his resignation.

Captain Massey, of the company, has had it in his hands for several days, but it has not been turned over to the colonel of the regiment.

Lieutenant Askew is one of the most popular men in the state service. He has been connected with the Georgia volunteers for a number of years, beginning as a private in the ranks of the Gate City Guards.

His promotion has been rapid. He has served with the Capital City Guards and was made lieutenant of company K.

LIEUTENANTS MAURY AND STOKES.

At the resignation of Lieutenant Askew, it was left with the members of company K who should be their successors.

Second Lieutenant Maury was the unanimous selection for the office of first lieutenant, and Sergeant Stokes was accordingly promoted to succeed Maury.

Company K express their regret at the resignation of Askew, as he has been with the company since it was first organized. They passed resolutions of regret that it will be irremediable and a copy sent to their old lieutenant.

ROME LIGHT GUARDS.

There was a rousing meeting held by the Rome Light Guards a few nights ago, when the coming encampment was discussed. It was the unanimous sentiment that they would go to camp with the intention of behaving in an orderly and soldierly way.

This company has no first lieutenant at present. While this matter was not brought up at the meeting, it is known that Second Lieutenant A. S. Harper will receive the promotion.

AT ALBANY.

On the 23d of this month there will be held at Albany a big chautauqua. The Albany Guards have invited several of the companies throughout the state to be present on the 23d and take part in the ceremonies of the day.

The Guards will entertain all of the companies that come at their army.

Among the companies that will go to Albany are the Columbus Guards and the Brown Fencibles. These are the two crack companies of Columbus, and they will cut quite a dash in the parade to be held at Albany.

There was a joint meeting of these two companies held in Columbus, and they decided to accept the invitation of the Albany Guards and attend the chautauqua.

ADJUTANT WRIGLEY.

Arthur Wrigley, of Macon, has been appointed to the position of adjutant of the second battalion, Second regiment of Georgia volunteers.

Adjutant Wrigley is one of the most popular men in the Second regiment and his promotion was gratefully received by his friends.

Internal Disturbances

Are the source of nine-tenths of all bodily discomforts. No one is always free from the distressing conditions caused by the inability of the digestive organs to meet the demands made upon them. When you have headache, nausea, dizziness, bad breath or disagreeable taste in the mouth, one dose of

Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy

Will give immediate relief, and a few more entirely correct the unpleasant condition. It acts promptly and pleasantly, tones the stomach and restores the organs of digestion to a healthy state. IT MAKES LIFE WORTH LIVING.

50 Cents a Bottle of All Druggists.

HERE'S \$10.00 FOR YOU!

It Is in Gold and You Can Get It If You Are a Good Enough Guesser to Prophecy the Outcome of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons Fight.

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION GUESSING MATCH. FITZ OR JIM?

1. Who will get the decision?
 2. In what round?
 3. Minutes and seconds of last round?
 4. Remarks
- Name
- Address

The fight will take place on March 17th, and all guesses must be received by midnight on March 15th, in order to be valid. Address the coupons to

THE SPORTING EDITOR, EVENING CONSTITUTION, ATLANTA, GA.

College Park..

Atlanta's Most Cultured Suburb

SO RAPID and substantial have been the improvements at College Park that the Atlanta and West Point Railroad has put on a schedule giving twenty trains daily between that place and the Union Depot.

The price of lots has been reduced and people seeking desirable residence property can find none more inviting than that at College Park. Splendid schools and colleges furnish every advantage for the proper education of boys and young women.

Houses are constantly being erected and are always rented before completed. Not a vacant house at College Park! Any information desired can be obtained from

W. A. HEMPHILL, OR D. U. SLOAN, Agent, Constitution Office, At College Park.

VOWS WERE SOON BROKEN.

William Saunders secured a divorce from his wife yesterday, charging that she had violated her marriage vows. The verdict was granted by the jury without leaving the jury box.

The music halls of London regularly employ over 12,000 people.

ONE CENT A WORD

Pays for "ads" in the Want Column of

The Evening Constitution.



A SLIGHT DECLINE IN COTTON CONTRACTS

Attributed to the War Cloud in Europe--Active Stocks Are Lower and Wheat Gains a Fraction.

EXCHANGE GOSSIP.

By Private Wire to Paine-Murphy Co.
New York, March 9.—People who are interested in Sugar and who have just returned from Washington, admit that the present sentiment there is in favor of the specific duty on all sugars. They are confident, however, that this will be changed either in committee or house to a high ad valorem duty when the cases are brought before the framers of the law. It is a fact that there is a concealed protection in an ad valorem duty on raw sugars which amounts to almost 3 1/2 cents per pound. All sorts of reports are certain to come from Washington, but ad valorem duties, with the present differential on refined, are expected to be the final outcome. Consols, 11 1/2 for money, and 112 1/2 for account.
London, 2 p. m.—Bar silver quiet—29 1/2.
Prices for American stocks, consols, etc., show London markets generally steadier and do not bear out the alarming dispatches in some of the morning papers. There was talk last evening that the Manhattan dividend might be made 1/4 as a compromise. This, however, was regarded as doubtful on account of the comparatively small amount saved.
The decline in Western Union was due to weakness in Manhattan. The stocks are close together in the room and traders who were bearish on one sold some of the other.
The decline in Jersey Central was credited to Mr. Well, but was chiefly on traders' sales. The only fact attracting much attention was the purchase of stock on a scale by J. W. Davis & Co.
Americans in London closed steady. Earnings—Illinois for the month of February—\$46,450.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.
Atlanta, March 9.—There was an attempt on the part of a certain clique to open the market down and keep it down, but the effort was not successful owing to the appearance of a fair supply of buying orders.
London cables received just before the opening stated that the market there was somewhat lower than the official prices, which would lead one to suppose London only bought very sparingly at the opening.
Tobacco was abnormally active, but the bulk of the trading looked like matched orders. There was some covering of shorts, and the selling was by brokers who are supposed to execute orders for insiders.
The interest on the floor centered on the Manhattan dividend. When it was announced that it had been reduced 1/4 per cent, the market sold down 1/4 per cent on very light sales.
Generally the market had a good opening but outside business was extremely limited.

New York Stock Quotations.
STOCK
Opening High Low
Atchafalpa 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
Am & Sugar Ind 110 110 110
C. C. & S. L. 110 110 110
E. I. du Pont 110 110 110
Gen. Elec 110 110 110
Illinois 110 110 110
J. & J. 110 110 110
K. I. 110 110 110
L. & L. 110 110 110
M. & M. 110 110 110
N. Y. C. & H. R. 110 110 110
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X. I. 110 110 110
Y. I. 110 110 110
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Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Noon Cotton Letter.
Atlanta, March 9.—Liverpool futures opened quiet at practically yesterday's close; sales 8,000 bales; middling 3 1/2-11-60. The 2 p. m. sales showed a slight improvement in the price and fall months with an advance of 1-32 in spots, but part of this gain was lost at the close.
On account of the weakness in Liverpool the New York market opened 1/2 points under yesterday's close. May touching 6.88, but at the decline there was some buying, mostly for Liverpool account, under the hedge. Under this influence May advanced to 7.00, but as soon as the demand was supplied the market lost the light advance. May declined to 6.87. New Orleans expected tomorrow 5.00 to 5.05, against 5.13 last year. Houston 1.80 to 1.85, against 1.81 last year. Total port receipts today 15,137, against 14,808 last year. Semi-weekly 23,222, against 23,082; shipments 27,300, against 26,655.
Spots in New York easy and unchanged at 7/16 for middling; sales 726 bales.
The unexpected quiet often happens, as did not follow our advance when Liverpool was the market. The price shows less stability than yesterday. Liverpool advances this morning were disappointing, futures there not responding as fully to our improvement of yesterday as expected. Live apool and the continent sent a few buy-

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.
Atlanta, March 9.—Advices with regard to the European political situation continue to be the dominating influence in the cotton market as well as in all the other speculative markets of the country. Today's cables are rather less peaceful than yesterday; and, although not sufficiently alarming to cause any pronounced weakness in the market, the price shows less stability than yesterday. Liverpool advances this morning were disappointing, futures there not responding as fully to our improvement of yesterday as expected. Live apool and the continent sent a few buy-

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ing orders, but New Orleans and traders supplied the demand. The movement continues upon a rather larger scale than was anticipated, and this no doubt has exerted a depressing effect upon Liverpool.
Following are the receipts at the ports today compared with the same day last year:
Galveston.....1,977 1,908
New Orleans.....1,484 6,032
Houston.....1,414 1,111
Savannah.....5,132 2,515
Charleston.....403 489
Norfolk.....1,100 1,634
Boston.....208 749
Hampden.....1,403 1,442
Memphis.....797 125
Estimated receipts at all ports 15,000 bales, against 14,808 last year and 24,276 in 1895.
Estimated receipts at New Orleans 5,000 to 5,500, against 4,131 last year and 11,277 in 1895. Houston expects 1,800 to 2,000, against 2,490 last year and 1,113 in 1895.

New York Cotton Quotations.
The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:
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